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LOMEYKO BRIEFS PRESS ON STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD061039 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1000 GMT 6 Sep 84

["Briefing in the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Sep (TASS) -- A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists in the USSR Foreign Ministry press center today was devoted to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures, and Disarmament in Europe, the third session of which begins on Tuesday [11 September].

Speaking at the briefing, Vladimir Lomeyko, first deputy head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stated: "The state of affairs at the Stockholm conference arouses our concern. The third round of talks is now beginning, but there is no progress."

He recalled that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, in full accordance with the mandate of the conference, have submitted proposals, including both large-scale steps of a political nature and specific measures of a military-technical nature. In the opinion of the USSR and of many participants in the conference, the adoption by all nuclear powers of pledges on the non-first-use of nuclear weapons and the conclusion of a treaty on non-use of military force would mean immense progress in restoring trust. No small opportunities for this are provided by other initiatives of the USSR and the socialist countries -- proposals on cutting military expenditures, freeing Europe of chemical weapons, and on creating nuclear-free zones.

Along with this, the Soviet Union also proposes a number of measures for trust in the military sphere.

However, Vladimir Lomeyko noted, the United States and its closest NATO allies reject the Soviet initiatives, which are of vital importance for the security of Europe. They thrust to the fore narrow military-technological measures aimed at "exposing" [prosvechivaniye] the military activity of the Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Pact and providing camouflaged methods of obtaining intelligence and unilateral advantages. It is precisely this which is putting up obstacles to the achievement of positive results at the conference. And to speak of the essential, it is the United States and its NATO allies which, in deploying new American first-strike missles in West Europe and spurring the arms race on to new directions, are doing the absolute opposite to what was envisaged in the Helsinki Final Act and the conference mandate.

The Soviet delegation, he continued, is returning to Stockholm with serious intentions of doing everything possible on its part for the elaboration and adoption of measures there that will really promote the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe and a real reduction in military confrontation.

As Vladimir Lomeyko explained, the USSR proceeds as before from the fact that in conditions of growing tension in Europe and in the world as a whole, only an organized combination of large-scale steps of a political and international-legal nature, with specific measures of a military-technological nature, can promote the strengthening of mutual confidence and a radical change for the better in international affairs. The Soviet side considers that true confidence begins where an aspiration is displayed to take each other's interests into account and to observe the principles of equality, balance, reciprocity, and equal security. Without this, honest and serious talks cannot be conducted, nor can mutually acceptable accords be achieved, the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department stressed.

PRAVADA'S ZHUKOV HITS U.S. STAND ON SPACE TALKS

PM061032 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Political Observer Yuriy Zhukov article. "All They can..."]

[Text] This was the picture that America's NEWSWEEK Magazine recently painted from life in colorfully relating the struggle of the present U.S. leaders to remain in power for a further 4 years:

"Last week Ronald and Nancy Reagan bravely stood in front of the 'Western White House' (meaning the estate they own in California -- Yu. Zh.), expecting a routine meeting with newsmen at which they would only be photographed. However, one newsman approached them and asked what could be done to involve the Russians in talks on space weapons in Vienna next month. 'What?', the President asked after a pause, when the newsman repeated his question. In the end, Mrs. Reagan inclined her head and quietly said: 'Everything we can.' The President livened up and quickly replied: 'We are doing everything we can.'"

I think that the newsman who unintentionally put R. Reagan in an awkward position knew perfectly well that there is no need at all to "involve the Russians" in talks on space weapons. For it was not the United States, but the Soviet Union that as long ago as 29 June proposed starting these talks without delay, while the U.S. Administration has done and is doing "everything it can" to wreck them.

Who Is for Talks, and Who Is Against?

Comrade K.U. Chernenko illuminated with exhaustive clarity how the matter actively stands in his replies to PRAVDA's questions published last Sunday: "Washington is not averse to talking of its readiness for talks, and even expresses itself in the spirit that it will send a delegation to Vienna. However, in reality, the U.S. Administration does not want to resolve the problem of preventing the militarization of space -- its thoughts are directed toward hiding its negative stand from the world public and justifying the elaboration and implementation of plans for space arms."

Washington immediately tried to vindicate itself. A White House spokesman declared that the United States is "in favor of talks in Vienna" in order to "talk about limiting arms in space." Note: About limiting arms, not prohibiting them! This foundation of the question makes talks totally pointless.

The problem of space arms must not be one-half or one-quarter resolved. It is impossible, say, to ban one type of antisatellite weapon and permit another, or to ban only antisatellite weapons and give the green light, as the saying goes, to other types of space weapons. In both cases, this is the same old space arms race.

For its part, the State Department hastened to publish a so-called "explanation for the press," which once again repeats false assurances of U.S. readiness for talks. Of what talks, then, does it speak? "We are prepared to return to the Geneva(!) talks," this statement reads, "as soon as the Soviet Union declares its readiness to join us."

But it was not we who wrecked the Geneva talks, but the United States -- it torpedoed that dialogue by starting the deployment of its Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe! The State Department is well aware of how to pave the way to new talks on nuclear means in Europe, for this the United States must remove the obstacles which it itself created.

And what about urgent talks on preventing the militarization of space, whose immediate commencement is now hindered by none other than the negative U.S. stand? The State Department declares:

"It was in precisely this spirit (that is, the desire to use the meeting proposed by the USSR to resume the talks wrecked in Geneva by Washington, while continuing the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe -- Yu.Zh.) that we accepted (?) the Soviet invitation to begin talks in Vienna."

There is really no limit to the cynicism of the transatlantic gentlemen who specialize in deceiving public opinion.

Let us recall how Washington tried to mislead the public.

Cheap Tricks

A statement by U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary R. Perle was published 23 August. He said that "The U.S. delegation intends (!) to arrive in Vienna 18 September for talks on space." Moscow, it is said, is holding things up!

On 1 September, White House spokesman L. Speakes repeated: "We still plan to participate in these talks. We are ready (!) and we want (!) to go to Vienna."

Washington figures have been echoed by the most obedient U.S. allies. For example, R. Luce, British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, declared: "Since the Soviet Union itself advanced this proposal, its reluctance (?!) to sit at the negotiating table creates perplexity and disappointment. I urge them to fulfill their commitments(?)"

All this was preceded by a long misinformation campaign, whose organizers hoodwinked Americans by alleging that in the course of some secret backstage contacts, the United States had already almost reached an accord on the start of talks, but that for some reason the USSR had rejected them.

"According to a high-ranking administration employee," THE WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote 4 August, "in the process of discussions at the diplomatic level, the United States was "a millimeter (!) from adopting the text proposed by the Soviet Union of an official statement defining the scale and nature of the upcoming talks."

Well, let us see how the matter stood in reality and what the aforementioned "millimeter" represented. As stated in the TASS statement published in the press 28 July, the USSR proposed publishing a Soviet-American joint announcement that would clearly state the sides' consent to begin talks aimed at elaborating and concluding an agreement to prevent the militarization of space, including the total mutual rejection of anti-satellite systems, as well as their consent to the imposition of a reciprocal moratorium on the testing and deployment of space arms on the day that talks begin.

Since before this Washington had announced that the United States was supposedly prepared to begin talks "without any preliminary conditions," the Soviet side had a right to expect that the agreeing on the text of a corresponding statement would not present great difficulty.

What, Then, Are They Striving For?

However, instead of talks on preventing the militarization of space, in its counterdraft the American Administration proposed talks on...the militarization of space.

"The purpose of the talks must be to formulate and conclude agreements concerning the militarization (!) of space," R. McFarlane, the President's assistant for national security affairs, bluntly declared. And a certain "high-ranking administration spokesman" explained that the United States can only agree to a certain "limitation of space weapons, control over them, and reduction" of them.

At the same time, the American Administration continued to insist on the discussion in Vienna of the question of arms unconnected with the subject of the talks proposed by the Soviet Union. Finally, the very idea of talks was called in question: What was proposed instead of "talks" was some "meeting to discuss and define approaches (!) to talks" -- on precisely what, no one knows.

That, in fact, was the "millimeter" separating the Soviet and American positions!

For what purpose, then, were these verbal acrobatics undertaken? A frank answer to this question was provided by NEW YORK TIMES political commentator Leslie Gelb, a former Carter administration staffer, in an article published 4 August: "The administration's ruse -- and certain officials admit that it was precisely a ruse -- was to publicly declare that Washington had 'accepted' the Soviet proposal. Officials knew that that word would dominate newspaper headlines and politics, while the diplomatic details (only details? -- Yu.Zh.) would be obscured as a result of that trick. Thus, the White House would derive political benefits without making any specific promises with regard to talks... Washington did not consent to the word 'prevention.' Agreeing to that would mean going too far, in the opinion of those officials in the administration who fear a rapid slide toward talks, which might result in the conclusion of an agreement contrary to U.S. wishes."

Yes, reader, it was stated so bluntly: An agreement is contrary to U.S. wishes. It is clear now why Washington resorts to puzzling tricks, if only to avoid talks and shift the responsibility onto the USSR for the fact that the talks, proposed by ourselves, will not take place!

Appetites of the Military-Industrial Complex

The American side's desire to avoid an accord on preventing the militarization of space at all costs is accounted for by the fact that the American military-industrial complex, which has already begun preparations for "star wars" with the blessing of the White House, is reluctant to abandon the fulfillment of plans which promise it colossal new profits.

THE WASHINGTON POST wrote 18 June that Pentagon staffers and "private contractors" have already been working on plans for the militarization of space for "at least 10 years." Now Washington has decided to begin implementing those plans. On 6 January 1984, the President signed Directive 119 on the start of sicentific research work into the creation of a whole range of space weapons systems. Some $26 billion was earmarked just for the " "commencement" of that work.

On 28 August, the same newspaper published a verbose article entitled "The 'Star Wars' Proposal Receives a New Boost," which bluntly stated that "a boost for the President's program is coming from aerospace companies that hope to grab their share of the $26 billion proposed to be spent on the program."

The newspaper went on to report that "during a secret conference 2 weeks ago, Pentagon representatives told leading figures in the aerospace industry about the tempting (!) projects that will be implemented with government money, particularly work in the spheres of laser technology, ray weapons, charged particle beams, means of interception, and artificial satellites with their own defense system -- this concept is called ("Pordpayn") -- and a new generation of means of management and control designed to direct operations in a potentially new theater of military activity -- in space."

The total cost of this "tempting" program, to use THE WASHINGTON POST's definition, is a truly fantastic $500 billion. After this, it is clear why the U.S. military-industrial complex is doing everything to prevent the abandonment of the militarization of space.

Before It Is Too Late

There is still a possibility for keeping space from being turned into a giant battle arena. The Soviet Union has advanced clear and precise proposals on this score.

On what does the Soviet Union propose holding talks? "On excluding the possibility of the arms race spreading to space and on totally renouncing space strike weapons, including antisatellite weapons," the Soviet leader reminded us the other day. "In other words, so that there is no military threat to the earth from space, or to space from the earth and from space itself. As a priority step, we propose the imposition of a reciprocal moratorium on the testing and deployment of space strike systems simultaneous with the start of talks."

The talks program formulated by our party and state leader is warmly hailed by all sober-minded people. However, the dissatisfied voices of those who intend to burst into space with truly fantastic types of arms and thereby achieve military superiority reach us again and again from Washington.

"We are doing everything we can," the U.S. President declared on being prompted. Yes, the present American leaders are doing all they can to prevent talks on preventing the militarization of space. They are doing this so crudely and clumsily that even their NATO allies are beginning to grumble increasingly louder.

However, this grumbling is still not producing the proper impression on Washington. People there self-assuredly believe that they can continue perpetrating tyranny with impunity, ignoring the people's protests. In short, "I will get what I want."

The currently broadening mass movement to prevent the militarization of space is assuming all the more significance.

LATE REPORT: FURTHER ON LOMEYKO BRIEFING

LD061453 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS -- Responding to questions asked during the briefing, Vladimir Lomeyko pointed out that the Soviet Union, the United States and other nations not only have areas of mutual interests, but they also have an urgent need for accords directed at reducing the risk of nuclear war, lowering military confrontation and creating conditions for genuine trust and cooperation between states. Regrettably, the American side does not display a serious, business-like approach to this matter, which was confirmed, specifically, at the recent convention of the Republican Party.

The present U.S. leaders cannot understand that they are dealing with the Soviet Union in a totally different situation when there exists a rough balance of forces and when the two blocs may destroy each other umpteen times over. Under these conditions, it [is] impossible to dictate one's will to others, what the United States is wishing to do.

It is only on the basis of equality and equal security that it is possible to conduct talks and achieve accords in various spheres. The Soviet Union is prepared to hold talks on such conditions, Vladimir Lomeyko said.

Asked by a TASS correspondent how he assessed the NATO countries' proposals in Stockholm, Vladimir Lomeyko said: Regrettably, the proposals advanced by the United States and other NATO countries ignore major issues of confidence, security and disarmament in Europe. They lay unwarranted emphasis on secondary measures. One of the key aspects of these proposals is the idea of "transparency" or openness. It implies, in fact, that confidence and security should be viewed through the prism of revealing the military activity of states. A package of concrete measures is envisaged for obtaining information on the purely military activity of socialist countries. At that, the United States does not apply this approach to itself. Not an inch of its territory is to be subjected to similar measures. This is, of course, a lopsided approach with a view to gaining unilateral advantages.

Besides, the NATO proposals exclude from confidence-building measures the air and naval forces which make up a very important component of these countries' military potential.

KULIKOV IN CSSR FOR 'SHIELD-84' EXERCISES

LD050830 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Bratislava September 5 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, arrived here for an exercise codenamed Shield-84. At the airport he was welcomed by General of the Army Martin Dzur, national defense minister of Czechoslovakia, and other generals and officers of the Czechoslovak People's Army as well as other officials.

COMPARISON ON CEMA DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 1 September in its Morning Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report entitled "Conference in Berlin." This report has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 31 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, and has been found to be identical except for the following:

Second paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...General Assembly session.

The conference was held in an atmosphere of comradely cooperation and mutual understanding.

GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer received the heads of the delegations taking part in the conference. (adding paragraphs).

SELSKAYA ZHIZN CITES CEMA AGRARIAN COOPERATION

PM031453 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 26 August carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by B. Runov, deputy chairman of the Soviet part of CEMA's Standing Commission on Cooperation in Agriculture, entitled "The Strengthening of Fraternal Mutual Assistance. CEMA: Stages of Agrarian Integration."

Runov begins by referring to the Moscow economic summit conference statement on cooperation within CEMA, and specifically to the section "which emphasizes that one of the most important tasks of the fraternal countries is to accelerate the process of the gradual equalization of their economic development levels, and primarily to equal the level of economic development in the SRV, the Republic of Cuba, and the Mongolian People's Republic with that of the European CEMA countries."

The bulk of the article is devoted to Soviet assistance to and cooperation with Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia to help develop their agriculture, with the author concluding: "The implementation of the Moscow conference decisions by the agro-industrial complex ministries and departments in our own country and in the other fraternal countries will render socialist agrarian integration even more effective and will help further strengthen the unity of the socialist community countries."

ZAMYATIN ON WEST'S ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA

LD052140 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- Struggle for human minds without precedent in intensity and acuteness in the post-war period has unfolded in today's world, Leonid Zamyatin says in a booklet entitled "Ideological Struggle and Questions of Peace."

Ideological struggle objectively reflects the antagonism of two polar world outlooks, two opposite social systems, socialism and capitalism. "But should this confrontation, this struggle of ideas, necessarily assume the form of an armed conflict?" Leonid Zamyatin asks. Socialist countries believe that this can and must be avoided. That is why the mass communications of socialist countries consider it their task to propagate the truth about the life of their peoples and to present an objective picture of international developments.

The mass communications and press in the West are given the role of not only propagandists of imperialist policy but of direct organizers of acts of subversion against socialism. "Psychological warfare," Leonid Zamyatin says, is being waged on different fronts, namely, against socialist and developing countries and against national-liberation forces and movements. It is aimed at raising barriers to progressive change in the world, at regaining for the imperialist powers the role of arbiters of the destinies of nations and at spurring on the arms race.

The enemy is throwing all its forces into ideological offensive and intensifying the integration of the major imperialist powers in anti-communist, anti-Soviet propaganda. A direct consequence of this process, common in the USA and other Western countries, is the establishment of propaganda agencies within the NATO and EEC frameworks. There also emerged advisory bodies, such as the tripartite commission (of the USA, Western Europe and Japan), the Club of Rome and the NATO countries' propaganda coordinating committee.

The avowed main task of that "global campaign," announced by Reagan in his address to the British Parliament, is to strengthen the infrastructure of democracy and the system of the free press, trade unions, political parties and universities. But in reality it is another link in the chain of activities carried out by the U.S. leadership by way of ideological subversion aimed against the freedom-loving peoples, it is ideological, political and psychological support for the foreign-policy course of aggression pursued by the USA on a global scale.

The restoration of the United States' former military superiority and, accordingly, the breakdown of the present-day alignment of forces, Leonid Zamyatin continues, is proclaimed by Washington to be the end which, in the view of U.S. politicians, justifies any means. Hence the shift in "nuclear thinking" from the "containment" doctrine to the postulate that "nuclear war is admissible and winnable." Hence the unprecedented piling up of falsification and misinformation in anti-communist stereotypes used against the USSR. This course of the U.S. Administration is being accompanied by an atrocious misinformation campaign carried out by the U.S. TV and radio broadcasting companies and press.

GENERAL ROGERS' DEMAND FOR NATO SPENDING HIKE HIT

LD051757 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- TASS political commentator Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The American General Bernard Rogers, the supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of NATO in Europe, used the commencement of NATO's "Autumn Forge-84" military exercises as a pretext to demand of NATO countries a new increase of annual military spending -- by 7 percent. To justify this exorbitant demand he resorted to the threadbare allegation about the "Soviet military threat" to Europe.

So Rogers continues to play his role -- that of an apologist of frenziedly spiraling the NATO arms race, honing the aggressive concepts of the NATO bloc and whipping up militarism and military psychosis.

As is known, NATO has established staggering peacetime records in the field of the arms race and the escalation of military spending. According to the press, in the period from 1949 to 1980 the total military expenditures of the NATO countries exceeded the fantastic sum of 3 trillion dollars.

In 1980 alone NATO allocated 256.2 billion dollars for the needs of war, or 14 times more than in the first year of the existence of this aggressive bloc. But NATO's military allocations continued growing: 272.8 billion dollars in 1981, 297.4 in 1983 and about 300 billion dollars in 1984. The per capita military spending soared from 60 dollars in 1949 to 443 in 1980. The share of military spending in the gross domestic product and in the state budgets of NATO countries has reached an unprecedented level.

At the session of the NATO Council in May 1978 the United States imposed a 15-year programme of rearming and modernizing NATO's armed forces that provides for building up and perfecting some 100 weapon systems.

But the mountains of weapons accumulated in Europe do not seem high enough to General Rogers. One has to pay for security and freedom, he rambles.

The West European countries have not yet recovered from their economic crisis and are suffering from financial troubles, galloping inflation and growing unemployment. So where are they to find the new financial means to satisfy Washington's huge militaristic appetite?

The American general thinks he has an answer to this too. He simply suggests the example of the present United States Administration, its policy of frenziedly financing the "rearmament of America" at the expense of a drastic curtailment of all social programmes without exception.

General Rogers demands that the NATO partners promptly take their cue from Washington. He forgets, however, that Western Europe is not an American Army barracks where he can issue any absurd orders he wants. More and more Europeans realise that NATO's "arms forge" pushes mankind towards a new war and poses a lethal danger to peace and the security of peoples.

U.S. DEEMED RESPONSIBLE FOR KAL INCIDENT

LD051949 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by Aleksandr Druzhinin]

[Text] Leafing through American magazines you cannot fail to recall the unprecedented outbreak of anti-Soviet hysteria blown up a year ago by Reagan propaganda surrounding the incident of the South Korean aircraft. (?Turbid) streams of lies, insinuations, and slander literally flooded the newspapers at that time. However, it was some time before the Americans learned the truth about the role played by Washington politicians, the military, and the special services in last September's events. The latest issue of the magazine NATION was published under the headline: "Korean Airline Flight 007: When and What Did the U.S. Know About It." And earlier still, in the Sunday supplement to THE WASHINGTON POST, there appeared an article entitled: "The Last Flight of 007." Powerful American ground radar and special ships equipped with the latest electronic spying apparatus constantly tracked the South Korean plane from the time it took off, the article says. The Americans were totally capable of warning the plane in time that it was approaching the Soviet border. However, they deliberately did not do so because the South Korean airliner was carrying out a spy mission on assignment from the U.S. special services. The magazine NATION comes to the same conclusion. On the basis of a profound analysis of the facts, the magazine asserts that the operation to send the South Korean plane across the Soviet Union's border was minutely planned down to the last detail by the Pentagon, the CIA, and the U.S. National Security Agency. What is more, this operation was known way in advance in the White House. Reagan and his administration are deceiving the world public. The U.S. Government made a conscious political decision to sacrifice totally innocent passengers on the South Korean plane in order to gather intelligence data, the magazine NATION writes.

Such are the true facts about the criminal role played by the United States in the South Korean plane incident. However, despite the fact that they convincingly uncover the Washington provocateurs, they are still trying to place the guilt for the incident on the Soviet Union. With what purpose? Evidently in order to still further stir up the anti-Soviet psychosis, with whose help the Reagan administration is hoping to justify its policy of international terrorism and brigandage.

REAGAN AMERICAN LEGION SPEECH URGES ARMS BUILDUP

LD051354 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Clearly underestimating the common sense of the American people, President Ronald Reagan stubbornly continues to assure his compatriots that the only possible way to cuts in arms in the world lies through their unrelenting buildup.

Speaking at an American Legion convention in Salt Lake City, Utah, he contended that the United States should boost its military capability so that ostensibly there would never arise the need to cross the nuclear threshold. Reagan did not even try to take issue with members of the massive anti-war movement in the United States, who ridicule his concept of "disarmament through the arms race" and show conclusively that the nuclear arms race only puts off prospects for reaching agreements to reduce the danger of nuclear war. Neither did Reagan give a reply to the Soviet initiatives for preventing the militarization of space.

The President, who has over the past 43 months frustrated a whole series of arms control talks and blown up a number of agreements reached before 1981, now tries to pose as a "maximalist peace-lover", making believe that agreements on "arms control" do not suit him and claiming that he would achieve much more, namely treaties on "arms reductions", through his "diplomatic initiatives".

In Salt Lake City President Reagan tried, for an umpteenth time, to justify adventurist American policy from positions of strength with "moral considerations". He declared, in particular, that the development of an American space-based anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defense is a "moral duty" of the United States. In the meantime, according to plans of the Pentagon's irresponsible chiefs, the commissioning of the space-based ABM defense should make the adoption of a decision on the U.S. first nuclear strike "more admissible" and even "rational".

In order to strengthen world peace and ensure stability in strategic military relations between different countries, it is essential that the United States should make a transition to a policy of realism, common sense and businesslike mutual understanding.

President Reagan's latest speech has shown that the incumbent U.S. Administration, regrettably, is not yet prepared for this transition.

Public Opposes Policy

LD051804 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 5 TASS -- President Reagan has cynically defended the adventurist policy from the position of strength.

Speaking at a conference of extremely reactionary organization "American Legion" in Salt Lake City (Utah), the boss of the White House qualified as the merit of his administration the unprecedented build-up of conventional and nuclear potential of the United States with a view of attaining military superiority over the USSR. American troops are better armed, equipped and trained than before, he boasted, while the might of the tank forces, aviation and the Navy largely heightened. Reagan demagogically asserted that plans of creating a broad-scale anti-missile defence system with elements of space basing mode are allegedly an example of reasonable policy and common sense. Meanwhile that project is known to be aimed at creating the potential for hitting the first nuclear strike on the USSR.

The President also dwelt on the need to undertake energetic efforts towards concluding with the USSR agreements on reduction of armaments. But all that is no more but mere words designed to fool electors in the course of the election campaign.

Speaking in Merrill (Wisconsin) presidential candidate from the Democratic Party Walter Mondale said in this connection that Reagan was the first American President in many years who does not conduct negotiations with the USSR on control over nuclear armaments. The Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency Geraldine Ferraro noted that if Reagan won the elections he would sharply sharpen the danger of war.

According to the just published data of the public opinion poll which was conducted by the Daniel Yankelovich Incorporated firm, four out of five U.S. residents turn down the conception of the Administration on a possibility of a "limited" nuclear war, noting that any use of nuclear weapons will lead to a global conflict. 89 per cent are convinced that there can be no winners in a nuclear conflict while 96 per cent believe that the policy of balancing on the brink of war is too dangerous in the nuclear age.

Commenting on these data in the latest issue of the FOREIGN AFFAIRS magazine, D. Yankelovich notes that 84 per cent of the Americans realize that there is an approximate balance of forces between the United States and the Soviet Union and that Washington has no chances to attain military superiority over the USSR. The broadest circles of American electors, he stresses, believe that the holding of the policy of confrontation is inadmissible and declare for normalization of relations with the Soviet Union.

IZVESTIYA NOTES 'EMBITTERED' CAMPAIGN ATMOSPHERE

PM051531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Itskov "Notes Apropos": "In an Embittered Atmosphere"]

[Text] Such is the headline of a REUTER report on the 3 September official start of the presidential and vice-presidential election campaign in the United States.

Prior to that day, the report notes, the opposing sides, Republicans and Democrats, whipped up mutual antagonism before bringing their leaders into the home stretch of the election campaign -- Ronald Reagan, the most conservative (read -- reactionary) President in 50 years, and former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, the Democrats' liberal-minded candidate.

The presidential candidates have begun the final sprint in the race for the White House with the following statements: "They, that is, the Democrats," Reagan said, "have taken America too far left." For his part, Democratic candidate W. Mondale came back with: "This party (the Republicans) has taken the country too far to the right. Their activity no longer represents the mainstream as far as rational, intelligent America is concerned."

The media in the United States and other countries have been carrying a lot of material on the possible outcome of the U.S. presidential elections set for 6 November. In particular, it is noted, that public opinion polls in the United States are currently favoring the ruling Republican Party, which has a 15-point lead over the Democrats. It is stressed that Reagan's native State of California and conservative groupings in the former slave-owning South and the military-industrial West, with its unbridled militarist plans, represent his stronghold.

The Democrats, reports say, are pinning their main hopes on New York, where Geraldine Ferraro, running for the vice presidency, is expected to have particularly large support, and on the industrially developed states of the Northeast and Midwest.

Noting the intensification of the election struggle between the rival groupings, political commentators state that the Democratic Party has the backing of labor unions, ethnic minorities, leading women's organizations, and influential groupings advocating peace and the prevention of nuclear war. The Democrats criticise the Republicans for reducing taxes for the rich and cutting funds for the social needs of the poor, creating an unprecedented budget deficit, and for the fact that Reagan is "trigger-happy," that is, a man who could irresponsibly "press the launch button" without a moment's hesitation.

However, and this is stressed in most news agency reports, criticism of the current administration during the election campaign now under way will focus mainly on the question of Soviet-American relations and the U.S. Government's negative attitude toward ending the nuclear arms race.

FIRST U.S. B-1B STRATEGIC BOMBER PRODUCED

LD051114 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 5 TASS -- Rockwell International's plant in Palmdale, California, rolled out the first B-1B strategic bomber. The advanced aircraft, capable of carrying nuclear bombs and nuclear-tipped cruise missiles, is intended for making first nuclear strike. The B-1B symbolises President Reagan's plans to rearm America, CBS television network comments.

The Pentagon intends to receive a hundred planes of this class, which will cost the American tax payers 28.3 billion dollars. However, U.S. mass media bodies express the opinion that the programme of their manufacture will be considerably expanded should President Reagan be re-elected. The CBS points out in this connection that the American Air Force will not be satisfied with having just one hundred aircraft.

GREEN BERETS' ROLE IN U.S. POLICY VIEWED

LD051747 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 5 Sep 84

["Tool of Imperialist Brigandage" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

"The United States needs 'Green Berets' more than ever before", said official representative of the Pentagon General Saddet. That statement which is cited today by the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency was made in connection with replenishment of "Green Berets" with a new unit of 776 men.

"Green Berets" are crack units of American special purpose troops, intended for subversive operations and terroristic actions. Suffice it to enumerate the countries where they left their bloody trace to understand that this is the tool of the policy of aggression and neocolonialist brigandage. "Green Berets" participated in repressions against participants in the national liberation struggle in Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, conducted subversive operations in Laos and Kampuchea. Units of thugs in green berets acted as punitive troops in Vietnam. A witness of one of such punitive raids described them as "gangs of sophisticated killers".

"Green Berets" are assigned a special role in the Pentagon's military plans. In an official circular it is said that they are trained and equipped for "special assignments in the enemy rear". This implies subversive-intelligence operations and terroristic activities.

"Green Berets" formed in the early 1950's traversed a path which reflected, like in a drop of water, escalation of American militarism, the making of terrorism of the U.S. state policy.

According to the newspaper USA TODAY, these units act in direct contact with CIA.

Under the Reagan administration the numbers of "Green Berets" are steadily on the rise. Apart from their main base in Fort Bragg (North Carolina) they are also stationed on a number of Pentagon's strongpoints.

"Green Berets" became the symbol of obsession of the U.S. ruling circles with rough military force in the desire to impose upon other sovereign states their diktat, to unceremoniously interfere in their internal affairs, to become rulers of the world. This course found particularly vivid manifestation in activities of the Reagan administration. It is not accidental that the "Green Berets" are particularly favoured under the present-day Washington administration. "Green Berets" act as U.S. military advisers for the El Salvador regime, they train anti-Nicaraguan rebels, dushman gangs sent to Afghanistan.

A rise in numbers of "Green Berets" is one of the signs of the Pentagon's preparations for new aggressive sallies.

SOVIET-AMERICAN YOUTH CONFERENCE IN BAKU

PM051539 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 84 p 3

[Report by our correspondent E. Abaskuliyeva and our special correspondent A. Petruk: "For Open Dialogue"]

[Text] A Soviet-American youth conference "for enduring peace and against nuclear war" began yesterday in Baku.

Young delegates representing seven U.S. public organizations have come to our country. The first day of the conference showed that despite the Reagan administration's efforts to erect insuperable barriers on all possible paths of cooperation between our two countries, the progressive youth of America want honest, open dialogue with their Soviet contemporaries. After all, there is no task more important and more crucial today than that of safeguarding peace.

Our correspondent asked U.S. delegation leader Barbara (Myutsen), member of the leadership of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, to give her impressions of the conference's work:

"We attach great significance to this conference. At home we have practically no opportunity to obtain factual information on the Soviet Union. Everything that is said and written about the USSR in the U.S. media can be compared to a torrent of filth.

"The trip to the USSR is a splendid opportunity for the members of our delegation to see for themselves that your aspirations and hopes for the preservation of world peace are entirely consonant with ours. When we go home we want to frankly and cogently tell our compatriots that the 'Soviet military threat' is simply a myth."

"The 12th World Festival of Youth and Students acquires tremendous significance in connection with the deterioration of the international situation. Its participants will be focusing attention on the most urgent present-day problems formulated in the festival appeal: 'For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship!"

"The festival," (D. Bektell), chairman of the Ohio branch of the U.S. Communist Youth League, said, "will undoubtedly be an important stage in the activation of the struggle of the progressive youth of America to halt the arms race and improve Soviet-American relations.

"We have no illusions that this will be an easy matter. The U.S. Government and the entire ruling class, backed by the military-industrial complex, want to bring the young Americans' ties with their Soviet contemporaries to an end.

However, there are progressive forces in the United States, including workers, antiwar, black, and women's organizations, who are fully determined to withstand the onslaught of the advocates of Reagan's policy. I am sure that we will once again overcome all the difficulties and will be able to send worthy representatives of progressive U.S. youth to the Moscow festival."

The conference continues.

Press Conference Held

LD032118 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- Youth has no task of greater importance than that of upholding peaceful future of the world, of frustrating the plans of warmongers. A reliable way to solve this task is through pooling the efforts of all people of good will. This was said at a press conference which was held in Moscow today. The press conference was devoted to the results of the Soviet-American youth conference "for durable peace, against nuclear war" which ended in the Soviet Union.

Members of the U.S. delegation -- representatives of various youth and public organizations of the USA, pointed to the topicality and fruitfulness of debates with Soviet coevals. Important questions of the present-day international situation, of relations between the USSR and the USA were discussed at the conference. The role of youth in the consolidation of peace and disarmament was mentioned.

VARIOUS OFFICIALS RECEIVE U.S. JOURNALISTS

PM031255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "U.S. Journalists' Visit"]

[Text] On 31 August A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and G.A. Arbatov and G.A. Zhukov, members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, met with a delegation of the American Society of Newspaper Editors led by its president, Richard D. Smyser. The delegation, which comprises U.S. newspaper publishers and journalists, is in our country at the invitation of the USSR Journalist Union.

The visitors familiarized themselves with the structure and activity of the supreme legislative organ of USSR state power.

The conversation broached questions of Soviet-American relations as well as certain international problems. The U.S. visitors' attention was drawn to the Soviet state's major new initiatives aimed at consolidating peace, easing international tension, and developing cooperation -- including with the United States.

The previous day the U.S. journalists were received at the Board of the USSR Journalists' Union, had conversations at the editorial offices of PRAVDA and TASS, and met with scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States and Canada.

The guests visited Leningrad, where they met journalists, saw the city's sights, visited the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery, and laid a wreath at the monument to Leningrad's heroic defenders.

KHARKOV ON 'VIRUS' OF REVANCHISM IN JAPAN

LD312153 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Thirty-nine years ago, the last salvos of the Second World War thundered away. The unconditional capitulation of militaristic Japan on September 2, 1945 marked the end of the most destructive and bloodiest war ever. Humankind lost 50 million people dead. The greatest sacrifices were made by the Soviet Union, which lost 20 million of its sons and daughters.

Whatever malicious attempts at falsifying history could be made, the truth is that a decisive contribution to victory over the forces which unleashed the Second World War were made by the Soviet Union, which routed German Nazism and then Japanese militarism. It is precisely the entering of the Soviet Union into war against imperialist Japan, the fast-moving offensive of the Soviet troops, and the rout by them of the bulk of the Japanese Armed Forces -- the more than a million strong Kwantung Army -- resulted in a speedy capitulation of Japan.

The American atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were a barbaric intimidation show and were not necessary in military terms.

The Soviet Army's liberation mission has ensured for the peoples of many countries both in Europe and in Asia a revival of their national dignity and sovereignty, and opened a path to fundamental transformations in all fields of life. The Soviet troops liberated the Korean people from the Japanese colonial yoke. China's northeastern areas became a base for the victorious advance of the revolutionary forces of the Chinese people. The victory over Japanese militarism created favourable conditions for the triumph of the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Vietnam and a number of other countries.

One of the main lessons drawn from the Second World War is that efforts to prevent war should be made before it breaks out.

It takes closely coordinated actions by all peaceable people against the forces preparing a nuclear conflagration. This is particularly relevant in the present-day explosive international situation that Washington and its NATO allies are trying to ensure military superiority for them, are acting from the positions of strength and speeding up the race of first-strike missile nuclear weapons. The virus of revanchism is spreading in West Germany and Japan. To justify militarisation they, in Tokyo, are whipping up a noisy campaign around the non-existent "territorial problem" in relations with the USSR, laying claim to the isles of the southern part of the Kurile Islands belonging to the USSR. These open attempts at revising the results of the Second World War are accompanied with an effort to turn Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier", following the Pentagon's lead.

The Japanese people, who have gone through the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, are alarmed by the threat stemming from the revival of militarism and the turning of Japan into an ally of the United States' military machine. The interests of peace and security make it persistently necessary to eliminate that threat.

PRAVDA HITS GROWING U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY TIES

LD030544 Moscow TASS in English 0540 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA in a commentary headlined "A Dangerous Step" qualifies the Nakasone government's declared readiness to give freedom of action to the U.S. Air Force in Japan's airspace as another step towards "whittling down" the non-nuclear principles, towards further strengthening and expanding the U.S.-Japanese military cooperation, and towards Tokyo's actively joining in the realisation of the Pentagon's dangerous plans in the Asian-Pacific region.

As is known, PRAVDA recalls, U.S. strategic aviation, combat aircraft of the Seventh Fleet, and those stationed in U.S. military bases on the Japanese islands, already have broad privileges with the air traffic control services of the country. Over Atsugi, Misawa, Iwakuni, Yokota, and other bases, there are vast zones which are closed to civil aviation flights and which are used for the holding of U.S. Air Force exercises.

The construction of an air base for naval aviation has been started on Iwo Jima Island in the Pacific, 1,300 km south of the Japanese archipelago. It will also be the site of a space communications station to monitor cooperative action between the U.S. and Japanese Air and Naval forces.

Japan's growing participation in Washington's militarist cooperation in the Far East, the commentary emphasises, by no means ensures its security and does not promote an atmosphere of peace and trust in the region. On the contrary, a further strengthening and expansion of the U.S.-Japanese military cooperation is fraught with a real threat of Tokyo's being directly drawn into conflict situations provoked by the adventuristic course of the White House in the international arena, including those in the Asian-Pacific region.

VINOGRADOV SCORES 'AGGRESSIVE' U.S.-ROK MANEUVERS

LD020115 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The United States and South Korea conducted their routine military exercises in the south of the Korean peninsula recently, Viktor Vinogradov comments:

Washington motivates each flexing of its military muscle with a necessity to practice operations aimed at rebuffing a threat from the north, calling this a rehearsal of defense actions. However, all this is nothing but idle talk which the United States Administration and its Seoul lackeys use in attempts to somehow justify the launching of large-scale actions to instill fear which lead to further aggravating tensions in Korea and in the entire Far East. No one is going to attack South Korea either from the north or from elsewhere and Washington knows this perfectly well. Secondly, in the course of their maneuvers, American troops and servicemen and their South Korean puppets practise purely offensive operations such as the dealing of missile and bomb strikes on the enemy rear and the landing of Marines or airborne troops. So, whatever their explanations, Washington and Seoul actually rehearse vigorous offensive, not defensive operations.

There is no doubt as to the aggressive nature of these actions which irrefutably shows that these militaristic demonstrations are in fact rehearsals of military operations in East Asia which the Pentagon is planning. These rehearsals look particularly dangerous and ominous in the light of the fact that the whole of South Korea has been turned into America's nuclear beach-head which the Pentagon uses for keeping within its reach numerous targets in the territory of neighboring nations.

It's enough to mention that several hundred nuclear warheads have been stockpiled at the arsenals located in the vicinity of the city of Kwangju alone. On the whole, the U.S. Army has brought to south of Korea at least 1,000 nuclear warheads. The area also harbors numerous delivery vehicles for them. So, any military rehearsal in South Korea is fraught with the danger, real danger, of growing into a nuclear conflict with all the ensuing consequences.

MOSCOW MEETING CELEBRATES DPRK ANNIVERSARY

LD052152 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A solemn meeting in Moscow was devoted to the 36th anniversary of the declaration of the DPRK. Speakers stressted that USSR-DPRK friendship and cooperation are developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. A new impulse to their deepening was given by the recent Korean-Soviet summit meetings and talks in Moscow.

Present at the meeting was Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador in the USSR.

DRA'S DOST DEPARTS MOSCOW 3 SEP AFTER STOPOVER

PM051523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Report": "Minister Departs"]

[Text] On 3 September Afghan Foreign Minister S.M. Dost left Moscow for Kabul following a stopover on his way home from Geneva.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS FURTHER ON SOVIET-INDIAN TALKS

PM051325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Delhi, 4 Sep -- Soviet-Indian political consultations have been held here involving on the Soviet side Yu.Ye. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry, and V.P. Yakunin, USSR charge d'affaires in India, and on the Indian side: Indian Deputy Minister of External Affairs J.S. Teja, and other senior External Affairs Ministry officials.

The Soviet representatives had meetings with G. Parthasarathy, chairman (with cabinet rank) of the Foreign Policy Planning Committee, Mr Rasgotra, secretary of external affairs at the Indian External Affairs Ministry, and R. Bhandari, Indian deputy minister of external affairs.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS GROUP VISITS 19-31 AUG

PM031125 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Indian Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, a delegation of public figures of the Indian National Congress (I) led by Rafiq Zakaria, member of the Indian National Congress (I) All-India Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 19 to 31 August.

The delegation visited Leningrad, Baku, and Tashkent, as well as Moscow, and had meetings and conversations at public organizations, labor collectives, and ministries and departments. The Indian visitors had the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the Soviet people's creative labor and peaceful plans and aspirations. They highly rated the major foreign policy initiatives of the CPSU and Soviet stated aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war.

During the conversations, a high appraisal was made of the relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and India in the interests of the two countries' peoples, equitable international cooperation, and lasting peace.

The Soviet and Indian representatives expressed the desire for the further development of cooperation in the interests of consolidating the peoples' anti-imperialist solidarity and struggle for peace.

The delegation of public figures of the Indian National Congress (I) was received at the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

The Indian visitors laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum.

INDIAN CP DELEGATION VISITS UZBEKISTAN

GF051736 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation of leading Indian Communist Party members headed by Harkishan Singh Surjetan, Political Bureau member of India's Communist Party, have acquainted themselves with living conditions in Uzbekistan. Rano Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, received the guests and held a friendly talk with them. On 4 September, the guests familiarized themselves with sites of interest in Tashkent and visited the Tashkent cinematography studios.

ALEKSEYEV SEES THREAT TO INDIA'S NATIONAL UNITY

PM311125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[V. Alekseyev article: "Who Threatens India's Unity"]

[Text] During the years of its independence, India has traversed the long path from a colonial appandage of British imperialism to a fully equal member of the world community, a great Asian power enjoying deserved prestige and respect in the international arena. Undisputed successes have been achieved in its economic and political development. This is not to the liking of those not interested in a strong and independent India standing on the side of the forces of peace and progress. They especially dislike the fact that India is playing an active role in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and neocolonialism and for friendship and cooperation among peoples.

India has on many occasions been the target of subversive activity by the imperialist states in their striving to change its independent political course and deprive it of the ability to influence the development of events in the region and in the world as a whole.

The forces of destabilization stepped up their subversive activity especially after the Seventh Conference of Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries in Delhi last March. The point is that Washington hostilely perceived the role played by India in its capacity as conference organizer and its activity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. On the eve of the conference, the Western press voiced the opinion that its results would lead to a weakening of the movement's anti-imperialist orientation. It is well known that these forecasts failed to materialize.

The independent and peace-loving foreign policy followed by India's Government has brought quite a few "disappointments" to the West, and primarily to the United States, which has become used to organizing its relations with developing countries according to the principle "Whoever is not with us is against us." Condemnation of the dirty war in Vietnam; support for the Arab peoples' struggle against Israeli aggression; solidarity with southern Africa's peoples struggling against racist regimes; recognition of Kampuchea's legitimate government; a realistic approach toward the question of Afghanistan; calls to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace; the introduction of a new international economic order based on the principles of equality and justice -- this is a far from complete list of issues on which Delhi's stance is not to Washington's liking. People in the United States also make no secret of their displeasure as regards the strengthening and deepening of India's relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

A peace-loving, economically and militarily strong India with dynamic leadership is not a part of the U.S. global strategy in Asia and in the world as a whole.

"Certain outside forces," Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared, "are trying to exert pressure on our country and impose their will on it. One of the reasons why pressure is exerted on India is the fact that it is following a peace-loving policy of non-alignment."

The imperialist states and their secret services are engaged in subversive work in several directions to weaken India and render it vulnerable to outside pressure. One of these directions is the desire to create a hostile environment for India and provoke exacervated relations with its neighbors. For example, there is no doubt that the main cause of the current tension in Indo-Pakistani relations is the militarization of Pakistan, which is taking place with U.S. assistance, and its transformation into a stronghold for the implementation of Washington's hegemonist course in South and Southeast Asia. It is no accident that the stumbling block regarding the conclusion of the treaty on friendship and cooperation, proposed by India to Pakistan, has been Islamabad's refusal to pledge not to make military bases on its territory available to foreign powers.

Imperialist propaganda is trying to damage relations between India and Sri Lanka, exploiting for this purpose the recently exacerbated problem of the Tamils, emigrants from India living on the island. Reactionary forces in Bangladesh are fanning anti-Indian feelings in connection with the Indian Government's measures aimed at preventing the Bengalis' illegal penetration into the northeast states, the question of the division of the River Ganges' waters, and other issues. Fabrications about "Indian expansionism" are the favorite subject of pro-Western papers and magazines in Nepal.

It is self-evident that the most direct threat to India's national security is posed by the Pentagon's buildup of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, and especially on the island of Diego Garcia, situated close to its territorial waters.

India, just like other developing countries, is feeling the effect of the "program of democracy and public diplomacy" proclaimed by the Reagan administration -- a doctrine of unceremonious U.S. interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. And what about the so-called "Kirkpatrick plan," for example, which has been drawn up by the CIA. This secret document, as the Indian weekly LINK wrote, envisages nothing more or less than India's dismemberment into a number of tiny states.

The Indian press has also published materials concerning the "Brahmaputra project," a multifaceted operation being prepared by Western intelligence services with the aim of creating an "independent" state in the Brahmaputra River valley in northeastern India. The Indian press cites facts proving the U.S. CIA's support for the Punjab separatists. Earlier this year, the Indian Ministry of Home Affairs submitted a special report for the government's consideration on the U.S. CIA's subversive activity in the country. It speaks of attempts by U.S. secret agents to infiltrate Indian political parties, public organizations, mass news organs, and so on. A wave of indignation was caused in India by the recent decision of the U.S. House of Representatives to hold the so-called "Punjab hearings," which is nothing but crude U.S. interference in the republic's internal affairs.

The news agencies have recently carried reports about the galvanization of separatist and other dissident groups in India.

"The basic danger to India's unity now stems from religious fanaticism, separatism, and other dissident forces enjoying strong outside support," the Indian Government's white book on events in the State of Punjab says.

Separatist actions in the State of Punjab, which borders on Pakistan, became especially widespread and acute. Extremist fanatics from the Sikh religious community set themselves the goal of detaching that state from India and establishing the puppet "state of Khalistan," there. They launched a campaign of terror and physical violence against political and public figures who were not to their liking, including some Sikhs, and paralyzed the state's economic and political life. The government's attempts to normalize the situation by political means failed. Only the use of military force helped restore law and order in the Punjab.

The situation has remained tense in the State of Assam, in northeastern India for several years now. Several local nationalist and separatist organizations there are exploiting for their own purposes the problem of the so-called "foreigners" -- people of non-Assam origin who have settled in that state at different times and for different reasons from other parts of India or from Bangladesh. These organizations demand the expulsion from the state of all those who arrived since 1961. Bloody clashes occur on this basis from time to time and for this reason. Separatist groups and organizations have been active for many years now in other states and federal territories in the region -- Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, and Tripura.

The separatist actions and the outbreaks of religious and communal violence are part of the overall conspiracy by forces hostile to India aimed at destabilizing the situation in the country and weakening its positions in the international arena, including the Nonaligned Movement.

India's enemies are attempting to strike a blow against that which is of paramount importance for the republic's very existence -- its national unity. It is well known that by applying a policy based on the principle of "divide and rule," in their time the colonialists exploited the national, religious, caste, language, and other differences between various groups of India's population. These were the tactics which played a definite role both in their colonial conquests and in the maintenance of their domination for 2 centuries, despite the fact that the "jewel in the crown," as India was then known, was almost 20 times larger than Britain in territory and 15 times larger in population numbers.

The consolidation of national unity has always been the focus of activity by all of India's truly patriotic forces. M.K. Gandhi, the father of the nation, as the Indians call him, was a passionate champion of equality and friendship between all national, religious, ethnic, and caste groups. Jawaharlal Nehru, first prime minister of independent India, was a dedicated and consistent fighter for national integration. His views were reflected in the republic's Constitution, which proclaimed the secular nature of the state and prohibited any discrimination against citizens because of religious, national, or caste allegiance. There can be no doubt that the establishment of a strong state sector and the introduction of planning principles in the economy have helped consolidate India's national unity.

Nevertheless, India still has many unresolved tasks as well, and the main ones are to reduce inequality in ownership and improve the life of the broad people's masses. Their successful solution also depends on the existence of national unity.

It is not difficult to see how complex state and nation building is in India if one bears in mind the fact that its population of more than 700 million includes representatives of dozens of national and ethnic groups speaking 15 main languages and hundreds of dialects, belonging to different castes, and professing different religions. The difficulties of national integration are compounded by still existing outdated customs and traditions, which is quite natural if only because the country still has millions of illiterates, despite the undisputed progress in the education sphere. Domestic reaction and outside forces hostile to India, primarily the United States, are trying to exploit all this.

A political struggle is taking place in India, as in many other developing states, focusing on the question of ways for the country's socioeconomic development. In the process of this struggle, the reactionary forces -- acting now under the principle "the worse, the better" -- are exploiting the poisonous weapons of religious chauvinism, local nationalism, and separatism for their selfish purposes. They are thus trying to split the unity of the working class and the working peasants, distract their attention from the struggle for their vital rights and interests, and to achieve a shift to the right in India's political arena. It is typical that despite its lack of homogeneity, Indian reaction is united in its hatred for any progressive domestic measures in the country and for the independent foreign policy course followed by India's present government headed by Prime Minister I. Gandhi.

There is no doubt that all of India's democratic and national-patriotic forces will manage, through their joint efforts, to defeat the intrigues by domestic and foreign reaction -- the main enemies of independent India, its unity, and its territorial integrity -- and ensure the country's development along the path of peace, democracy, and social progress.

POLITICAL TALKS WITH NEPAL HELD IN KATMANDU

LD031925 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Soviet-Nepalese political consultations have been held in Katmandu. During the talks, topical international problems related to the agenda of the forthcoming 39th session of the UN General Assembly and certain issues of bilateral relations were discussed.

Further on Consultations

PM051335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Katmandu, 4 Sep -- Soviet-Nepalese political consultations have been held here involving on the Soviet side Yu. Ye. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry, and A.Kh. Vezirov, USSR ambassador to Nepal, and on the Nepalese side: Nepalese Deputy Foreign Minister B. Pradhan, and other senior Foreign Ministry officials.

The Soviet representatives were received by Nepalese Prime Minister L.B. Chand and Foreign Minister P.M. Khatri, and had meetings with F.S. Tharu, chairman of the Commission for UNESCO Affairs and Nepal's minister of education and culture.

MORE SOVIET GREETINGS MARKING SRV NATIONAL DAY

VNA Carries Soviet Message

OW052105 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 5 -- Vietnamese leaders have received warm greetings from the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. on the 39th national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The message was addressed to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly. It says:

"The past years have clearly proved the historic significance of the August 1945 Revolution to the Vietnamese people's destiny and to the development of the national liberation movement in Southeast Asia.

"The victories of the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle against imperialism and reaction and their achievements in socio-economic transformation and socialist construction in united Vietnam have given a convincing example as to what wonderful exploits a nation, led by a communist party armed with Marxism-Leninism, could obtain. The Soviet people know very well the Vietnamese working people's aspiration to turn their homeland into a prosperous socialist country as President Ho Chi Minh, a great son of the Vietnamese nation, so desired. The Soviet Union totally supports the struggle of the S.R.V. to safeguard its sovereignty and to maintain peaceful conditions for its development as well as its efforts to strengthen the fraternal alliance among the three Indochinese countries, and strongly condemns the imperialist and hegemonistic forces for exerting constant pressure on and making provocations against Vietnam.

"We note with pleasure that the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. relations, based on the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, have been unremittingly consolidated and have become more and more comprehensive. The relations are based on the unchangeable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on the fraternal unity of the C.P.S.U. and the C.P.V. and of the Soviet and Vietnam people, who are carrying out the task of building socialism and communism in the complicated international conditions at present, and who are joining ranks in the struggle for peace and against the danger of war.

"As a solid link of the socialist community, Vietnam is making worthy contributions to the consolidation of the position of world socialism, and closely cooperating with Laos and Kampuchea in efforts to maintain peace in Asia and establish good neighbourly relations in Southeast Asia, thus making this region one of peace and stability.

Dear comrades, on this glorious anniversary, the founding day of the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia, we wish you, the Communists and the entire people of Vietnam, new achievements in socialist construction and in strengthening your defence capabilities.

"May the unbreakable fraternal friendship and all-sided cooperation between the C.P.S.U. and the C.P.V., between the U.S.S.R. and the S.R.V., and between the Soviet and Vietnamese people further consolidate and develop".

Ustinov Cables SRV Counterpart

PM051343 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

I personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces send you and all Vietnamese People's Army servicemen combat greetings and most cordial congratulations on the SRV's national day.

As a result of the August Revolution's victory 39 years ago and the formation of an independent democratic Vietnam, the Vietnamese people's age-old aspirations were realized -- they threw off the fetters of colonialism forever and became the sole masters of their motherland. Having upheld freedom and independence in the courageous struggle against the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, the SRV working people under the leadership of their combat vanguard -- the Communist Party of Vietnam -- and with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, have scored great successes in building a new life and are now confidently implementing the Fifth Party Congress decisions. We note with satisfaction that the past years have also been marked by the steady development of the unbreakable friendship and fraternal solidarity of our peoples and their Armed Forces.

I wish you and all Vietnamese servicemen new achievements in further strengthening your motherland's defense capability and in building socialism on Vietnamese soil.

With Communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

GREETINGS EXCHANGED ON SINGAPORE NATIONAL DAY

PM031100 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to C.V. Devan, president of Singapore, conveying congratulations and good wishes to him and the Singapore people on the country's national holiday.

In a reply telegram to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Singapore president expressed gratitude for the congratulatory message on behalf of the Government and people of Singapore and also on his own behalf.

SEMENOV VIEWS NEW ZEALAND ANTINUCLEAR STANCE

PM031203 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[NOVOSTI correspondent S. Semenov report, especially written for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, under the rubric "Wellington on the Line": "Winter of Changes"]

[Excerpts] The winter is rather capricious in New Zealand this year. The weather is literally drastically changing overnight.

The development of an acute political struggle regarding the country's future is well matched with the weather. The National Party headed by R. Muldoon, which was in power from 1975, was forced to call early parliamentary elections at a time when the economy was in pitiful shape and unemployment had reached an unprecedentedly high level. The nationalists calculated on making use of attacks against the recently strengthened alliance of the trade union movement and their main political rivals -- the Labor Party -- to intimidate the population with "trade union government" and the "Red threat." This time, however, the old trick did not work.

The impressive growth of antimilitary and antinuclear feelings among New Zealanders played an important role in the Nationalists' defeat at the latest elections. New Zealanders for a long time saw their salvation in the distance separating their country from regions of potential nuclear conflicts. Matters reached the point of tragicomedy when the consequences of a nuclear war were presented by some people as a fall in the consumption of imported coffee or a lack of spare parts for foreign-made automobiles. However, as the years passed, there grew an awareness of the threat the nuclear arms race poses for all mankind.

Tens of thousands of New Zealanders saw a specific materialization of this threat in the nuclear-armed U.S. ships that were entering New Zealand's ports from time to time during joint maneuvers held within the framework of the ANZUS military bloc. Unprecedentedly large mass protests materialized against these sinister visits during the last few years. I had occasion to see how hundreds of small vessels, motor boats, and yachts sailed at great risk in the stormy sea to block the path of U.S. nuclear missile carriers and submarines on their way to the ports of Auckland and Wellington. The struggle against the nuclear threat is also growing on land. Following the country's capital, more than 90 of New Zealand's cities have been proclaimed zones free of nuclear weapons.

As was only to be expected, this turn of events caused indignation in Washington, where far-reaching plans are being hatched to involve New Zealand in the Pentagon's global nuclear strategy.

The 33d ANZUS Council session was held in Wellington immediately after the election, at which U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz attempted to pressure New Zealand's newly elected Prime Minister D. Lange and force the Labor Party to change its antinuclear stance.

Despite the pressure, D. Lange reaffirmed a few days ago that U.S. and British nuclear-armed ships will be refused access to New Zealand's ports and territorial waters. He noted that this issue has been decided by the New Zealand Government and is not subject to discussion despite the serious differences with the U.S. Administration.

At the same time, it is well known that the Americans have repeatedly resorted to political blackmail in the past whenever any of their allies refused to blindly obey their orders. Judging by everything, New Zealand's Labor Government faces not only complex work to overcome the economic crisis that has gripped the country, but also a struggle to defend its principled stance on international policy issues.

BURMESE ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS 29 AUG

PM051246 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] U. Kyee Myint, Burmese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials 29 August in the Kremlin to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Following the presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and U. Kyee Myint, there was a friendly conversation in which M.S. Kaptisa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department, took part.

HONECKER CITED ON CHERNENKO REPLIES TO PRAVDA

PM051129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Roundup of PRAVDA and TASS correspondent reports: "For a Policy of Realism"]

[Excerpt] Continuing to comment on Comrade K.U. Chernenko's answers to PRAVDA's questions, politicians, public figures, and press organs in various countries point out that the Soviet Union consistently and firmly advocates a policy of realism and common sense, and a dialogue and talks on major political issues, on whose resolution the fate of peace depends. It is emphasized that the USSR resolutely condemns the United States' great-power ambitions, its gamble on force, its pretensions to controlling the peoples' destinies and dictating its will to everyone, and its exaggerated notions about America's role and place in the modern world.

GDR working people unanimously support the new constructive initiatives of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, put forward in his replies to PRAVDA's questions. These peace-loving proposals accord with the interests of all countries and peoples, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, declared in Berlin.

The working people's achievements in the year of the 35th anniversary of the republic's formation are an expression of their determination to further strengthen socialism's gains jointly with the working people of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and to prevent a change in the existing approximate equality of force in imperialism's favor.

This is particularly important in the face of the aggressive, peace-threatening intrigues of extremely reactionary forces, those of the United States above all. The deployment of new American first-strike missiles in West Europe and also in Asia has still further exacerbated the international situation. Therefore, it is necessary right now to intensify the struggle for peace and disarmament and to ensure arms control, E. Honecker emphasized.

HONECKER ARTICLE ON SOCIALIST UNITY CITED

LD060928 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin September 6 TASS -- Bound inseparably with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, the German Democratic Republic will continue to make an effective contribution to enhancing peace and international security and to strengthening socialism in every way, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, said in an article published in the theoretical journal EINHEIT of the SED Central Committee.

Close cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, first of all that in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), he said, is an indispensable prerequisite for the GDR's successful development. The decisions taken at the CMEA summit in Moscow and during the meeting with Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, have become the most important guarantee of the GDR's further successes.

After strongly censuring the policy of U.S. imperialism and NATO aimed at pursuing confrontation and the arms race, the GDR leader stressed the importance and topicality of the numerous peace proposals advanced by the Warsaw Treaty member states for terminating the arms race, bringing about disarmament and carrying on the policy of detente. Together with the Soviet Union the GDR will continue doing everything to translate these constructive initiatives into life, Erich Honecker said.

PRAVDA CITES SED'S MITTAG ON GRD-USSR UNITY

PM061023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Realistic Policy Is Necessary"

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep -- In the interests of strengthening peace and international security, it is necessary to go over to a policy of realism and businesslike collaboration to resolve the tasks facing mankind. This was reaffirmed with new force by the answers given by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to PRAVDA's questions, G. Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, has stated.

Aggressive U.S. and NATO circles, he noted, are trying to revise the results of World War II and the postwar system in Europe, calling for a "crusade" against communism, stepping up the arms race, and entertaining plans for militarizing outer space. Imperialism's adventurist plans also envisage fanning revanchism and activating right-wing forces in the FRG. Expatiations about the supposedly open "German question" and the existence of the "German Reich in the 1937 borders" are not only unrealistic, but hamper the improvement of the international situation.

The GDR is linked for all time with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The republic's working people are fully determined to do everything possible to prevent nuclear catastrophe and further strengthen friendship and cooperation with the fraternal states. The GDR will continue to make an effective contribution to strengthening peace and socialism, G. Mittag stressed.

'RYBUNA LUDU RECALLS GERMANY'S ATTACK ON POLAND

'M030957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

TASS report: "History Teaches Vigilance. Article in TRYBUNA LUDU"]

Text] Warsaw, 30 Aug -- The bitter experience of Hitlerite Germany's perfidious ggression against Poland and the lessons of World War II are as topical as ever today. he sharp deterioration in the international situation and the emergence of the danger of a new war as a result of the arms race being egged on by the United States and NATO demand ncreased vigilance, a more active struggle for peace, and the socialist community counries' enhanced defense capability. TRYBUNA LUDU writes about this today in an article evoted to the 45th anniversary of fascist German's attack on Poland.

he newspaper points out that September 1939 launched the process of the reappraisal of iews and positions on questions of paramount significance for Poland's further national nd state existence. The antipopular policy of the government of bourgeois Poland, which as oriented toward the Western allies and thereby betrayed Polish national interests, ollapsed.

At that difficult time for Poland, the alliance of Polish patriots and all left forces with their eastern neighbor -- the Soviet Union -- was of tremendous significance. It was strengthened still further during the joint battles of Soviet and Polish Army servicemen against the fascist occupiers.

The lessons of the September tragedy and the struggle for liberation demand of every member of Polish society active involvement in the defense of the restored national independence and of the peace achieved at such a high price. It is also necessary to be clearly aware what a threat to world security is posed by the FRG's revanchist ambitions, which are supported not only by revanchists, neonazis, and militarist circles in West Germany but also by a number of leaders of the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union and representatives of official Bonn.

The U.S. desire to play the role of a new aspirant to world supremacy arouses special concern in the Polish people. It indicates that President Reagan has embarked on a dangerous path. Some 45 years ago a similar course brought suffering and death to millions of people and did tremendous material harm. All the world's peoples must remember this, TRYBUNA LUDU emphasizes.

Polish Journalists Recall Attack

PM041607 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Sep 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "History Teaches Vigilance"]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Aug -- The threat against peace on earth today is more serious than ever since World War II, says a statement distributed here by the Polish Journalists' Union in connection with the 45th anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's treacherous aggression against Poland. The unprecedented exacerbation of international tension has been caused primarily by the White House's irresponsible policy, the nuclear arms race, and the U.S. President's provocative statements.

The Reagan administration's foreign policy course is aimed at supporting the most reactionary circles in the world, including the growing aggressiveness of revanchist forces in the FRG. Statements by Bonn politicians, provocative gatherings of revanchist "Landsmannschaften," demands to restore the German state within the borders of the "1937 German Reich," the buildup of the Bundeswehr's military potential -- all these are part and parcel of the "crusade" preclaimed by world imperialism against the socialist community.

Poland, the statement notes, is a firm link of the Warsaw Pact. For 40 years now its alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries has ensured stable conditions for its development. We will not allow them to be disturbed, nor the gains of the socialist community countries to be undermined.

BRIEFS

GDR AWARD TO ACADEMICIAN -- Winkelmann, the GDR's ambassador to the USSR, today presented the Gold Order of the Star of Friendship Between Peoples to Academician Bogolyubov, director of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute. This GDR award was conferred on him for his services in the field of scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Aug 84 LD]

PRAVDA HITS OFFICIAL SUPPORT FOR FRG REVANCHISTS

PM051425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by Ye. Grigoryev: "How Revanchism Is Being Shielded in the FRG"]

[Text] The peoples, having learned from the grim experience of two world wars, have grown accustomed to closely following the FRG's development and policy throughout the postwar decades. From the very beginning, they were prompted in this by, apart from the lessons of history, the revival of militarist forces in West Germany. In Yalta and Potsdam the anti-Hitler coalition powers decreed that a threat to neighboring countries and to world peace should never again emanate from German soil. However, despite this pledge, Bonn carried out remilitarization during the so-called Adenauer era, it joined the NATO military bloc, and overtly declared its aspirations to revise the outcome of World War II, pinning great hopes on the Dulles policy of "rolling back communism." This greatly alarmed the peoples and evoked their indignation. On the other hand, during the seventies, they welcomed the turn that the FRG's policy took toward realism and detente, toward the recognition of the existing borders and postwar realities in Europe, and the conclusion of the Moscow and other treaties with the socialist countries. At that time, international confidence in the West German state increased, and peaceful cooperation with it assumed a large scale.

However, of late a look at Bonn's policy again evokes anxious thoughts among the European public. It is quite obvious that the FRG and its present leadership are also largely responsible for the dangerous tension that has developed in the world through the fault of the militarist circles, primarily the United States. And there is no change today in U.S. and NATO policy. On the contrary, manifestations that endanger the interests of the socialist countries and the cause of peace in general are on the increase in imperialist policy. Bonn and Washington clearly act in concert, in collusion, here.

The United States is siting its new first-strike missiles in Europe, while the FRG leaders are actively helping to turn their country into a bridgehead for a possible unleashing of fatal adventures, sometimes even outdoing their transatlantic patrons.

The White House has proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism, and with crude frankness it is trying to call into question the postwar realities in Europe. Bonn, in turn, has suddenly declared the German question still "open" and once again refers at official level to the "1937 borders" and some kind of special "Inner-German" relations. And as a result, as a statement of the Presidium of the German Communist Party Board correctly points out, "Extreme right-wing forces have become active in the FRG whose aim is to revise the historical outcome of World War II and post war development."

FRG revanchist circles, linked with the Washington "crusade" inspirers by the umbilical cord of reckless anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, have sharply stepped up their campaign. The notorious "league of expellees" which had somewhat receded into the background during the period of detente, and which according to its leaders has 2.5 million members, has stepped up its onslaughts this year. Even the Western bourgeois press noted the increased aggressiveness of the mass rallies of the Landsmannschaften held in the various Laender of the FRG. At such gatherings territorial claims against the socialist countries are openly raised, nonrecognition of the provisions of treaties with these states is openly declared, and the "existence of Germany within its 1937 borders" is persistently referred to.

Literally a few days ago, H. Czaja, the ringleader of the"league of expellees" and Bundestag deputy for the Christian Democratic Union [CDU], demanded on the pages of the ruling party's official news bulletin that Poland stop all criticism of revanchism. Otherwise, the ober-revanchist threatened, "commensurate retaliatory steps" would be taken!

Moreover, the Landsmannschaften now no longer confine themselves to propaganda and the organization of rallies. They have embarked on a course of stepped-up subversive operations against the socialist states. One recent publication of the Silesian Landsmannschaft contains the following directive: "The aim of the new German and Eastern policy must be the destabilization of the communist regimes." Nobody could have put it more clearly.

Bonn government representatives themselves take part in the provocative rallies. There they make statements that sometimes do not differ from the outbursts of the Landsmannschaften ringleaders. After all, it was F. Zimmermann, the FRG minister of the interior, who declared that, in his view, the so-called reunification problem "encompasses not only the FRG and the GDR but also the former German eastern territories beyond the Oder-Neisse line." And as for his colleague, Minister H. Windelen, he never stops making revanchist statements. Perhaps it was this that prompted H. Hupka, deputy chairman of the "league of expellees," to declare" "The Federal Government headed by H. Kohl is our government. It will support our activity and our efforts and do everything necessary for the sake of the whole of Germany"(?!)

Intensifying official propaganda about "the German question remaining open" is above all what provides support for the revanchist circles. It has been elevated to the rank of state policy by Bonn. Federal Chancellor H. Kohl stated recently: "We will not agree to the division forever." He emphasized that he "intended to strengthen the will" to gather all Germans under the same roof, so to speak.

Bonn's pan-German implication is very reminiscent of the well-known remark of the German kaiser that he does not know any parties, that he knows "only Germans." Sooner or later and certainly one day, such are the dreams of the FRG's imperialist circles that still have not given up the idea of eliminating the socialist GDR. For this reason, the state border with the GDR is invariably referred to as the "Inner-German" border in Bonn documents and statements. People on the Rhine refuse to recognize the international legal nature of this border despite the fact that the ratified treaty on the principles of the relations between the GDR and the FRG speaks of the "inviolability of the existing border between them now and in the future" and of the obligation "to unconditionally observe" mutual territorial integrity.

Frequently, attempts are made to justify revisionist aspirations under the slogan of the "German question remaining open" with references to the FRG's internal legislation. Essentially, people on the Rhine are trying to put their own internal laws or pronouncements by the constitutional court, which are, of course, devoid of legal or practical significance as regards other states, above international law and obligations stemming from ratified treaties. All this clearly conflicts not only with certain international treaties and the Helsinki Final Act but also with common sense, pure and simple.

It appears that the sharp reaction to the revanchist manifestations in the FRG on the part of the European public and of many press organs has caused confusion on the Rhine. People there have started making excuses and justifying themselves. Foreign Minister Genscher even saw fit to reiterate that the FRG "proceeds, as before, from the real situation prevailing in Europe" and "now in the future regards the borders of all European states as inviolable."

However, this does not prevent other Bonn politicians from continuing the propaganda about the "1937 borders" and the German question remaining "open".

In an effort to shift responsibility from the present FRG leadership for the serious increase in the danger of war in Europe brought about by the "missile decision" of his government, Chancellor Kohl is trying to "treat" the public to a tranquilizing potion, claiming, despite clear evidence to the contrary, that "regardless of the missile deployment" East-West relations are all but perfect. The head of the government urges people "to pay no attention" to the anxious voices of the international public and the press in connection with the growth of West German militarism and revanchism. Glossing over the real state of affairs, he simply claims "that revanchism does not exist in the FRG."

A. Dregger, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union Bundestag faction, has in turn declared that "the antirevanchism campaign" allegedly serves the purpose of "further detracting" from the "German's position as compared with that in which they found themselves at the end of World War II." And he adds to this nationalist abracadabra the threat that the USSR will be deproved of "the Germans' approval and support" if it continues to act "against their interests." All this is malevolently intended to give the West German public the impression that the USSR still regards them as enemies, and to divert attention from the problem of revanchism.

Nothing, of course, is more absurd than ramblings of this kind. It is well known that the Soviet Union builds its relations with the FRG on the basis of the Moscow treaty and other agreements existing between our two states. In our country, the level of Soviet-West German ties and mutually advantageous cooperation achieved in this way is valued, and there is a firm belief that their development reflects the mutual and natural need of the peoples of the FRG and the USSR to live in peace and detente. Soviet people respect the West German working people, all the people of good will living in that country, and the peace-loving majority of its public. And if we now speak impartially about the strong militarist bias in Bonn's policy and about the revival of revanchism, we, of course, do not have in mind the population of West Germany "as a whole" but those of its circles whose aspirations and activities could make the "FRG' conduct" unpredictable and have negative consequences both for Soviet-West German relations and peace in Europe.

Bonn's attempts to cover and "shield" those people in the FRG who are reviving the old line are too transparent. They cannot conceal the complicity of the ruling circles on the Rhine in creating the fertile environment in which the bacillus of revanchism thrives.

Many people in the FRG itself are aware of the abyss toward which any encroachments on the existing borders and realities in Europe push them. "The inviolability of the borders means the status quo and serves as a precondition for peace and detente," E. Bahr, the prominent Social Democratic politician has noted. And even the right-wing bourgeois RHEINISCHE POST warns sensibly that "to change the borders in Europe...would be possible only at the price of a third world war" with all its fatal consequences. Indeed, an attempt at revenge, were it to be undertaken, would mean war, and Bonn ought to be aware of this.

Not a return to the past, once and for all dismissed by history, but looking to a future in which there can be no place for revanchism in whatever shape or form, this is the approach that the peoples of Europe expect from the politicians responsible for FRG policy.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON KOHL AT REVANCHIST MEETING

LD051448 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw September 5 TASS -- The FRG Government not only openly demonstrates full support for the revanchists, but is itself guided by the thesis on allegedly open "German question", writes the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU commenting on the recent speech made by the FRG Chancellor Kohl at a revanchist gathering in Braunschweig.

The West German leader declared in no uncertain terms about treaties which the FRG concluded with socialist countries. In his opinion, these treaties exist only temporarily, and "united Germany" will still have its say on that.

The cause of concern is the fact that in Bonn they obviously do not want to become aware of possible political consequences of participation of high-ranking leaders of that country in gatherings of ultraright wing. It is also deplorable that speaking at a revanchist gathering in defence of the "expellees", the chancellor did not mention a single word about the fascist Reich's inhuman policy towards Poles and other peoples who fell victim to the Hitlerite aggression.

The Bonn leader's statements, coached in the spirit of revanchism, are heightened by the militaristic course of the FRG Government which fully supports the policy of confrontation and the arms race which is conducted by the present-day Administration of the United States, stresses TRYBUNA LUDU.

PRAVDA ON DANGER OF FRG ACCESS TO NUCLEAR ARMS

LD050624 Moscow TASS in English 0621 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- "Giving the West German militarists access to nuclear weapons is a most dangerous venture against peace," the newspaper PRAVDA points out today.

Commenting on the report in the newspaper DIE WELT that General Hans-Joachin Mack, deputy commander-in-chief of the NATO armed forces, has been authorized to decide all issues in connection with the nuclear weapons in the bloc, PRAVDA writes that it has long been the dream of the West German militarists and revanchists to get access to mass destruction weapons.

The report in DIE WELT says, PRAVDA continues, that American General Bernard Rogers, the NATO commander-in-chief, who "confides in and respects Mack" has turned over under the latter's control the whole range of issues in connection with the nuclear weapons, starting with "target planning" and ending with preparing annual reports on the nuclear requirements of the NATO armed forces. Mack has now been entrusted to decide questions pertaining to chemical, electronics and naval warfare, and a number of other important aspects in the activities of the aggressive bloc. Earlier a British general, another NATO deputy commander-in-chief, was in charge of these problems, but now he has been ousted to the background.

From now on, PRAVDA points out, the main aspect in NATO's strategy and tactics -- questions in connection with the nuclear weapons have been placed under the control of a West German general, who, according to the Americans who worked together with him, is a "typically German general." The European nations remember well what these "typically German generals" brought them forty-five years ago.

"Those who doubted up to now, have clearly realised why Rogers and FRG Defence Minister Manfred Woerner started last winter a dirty game aimed at compromising General Guenter Kisling, Mack's predecessor. Washington and Bonn wished to get rid of him at any cost in order to plant a "typically German general" into his place. Mack shares the views of Rogers about atomic warfare in Europe, favours the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in the continent and will obediently and unhesitatingly carry out the orders," the newspaper PRAVDA points out.

U.S. TROOPS IN FRG DISTRIBUTE ANTI-SOVIET POSTER

LD051957 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

What Washington political strategists and Pentagon generals think American swashbucklers stationed in West Germany babble out for all to hear. [sentence as received] It follows from reports by AP and the West German DER SPIEGEL that a colourful poster with the inscription "We are here to kill the Russians" is distributed among U.S. troops in West Germany. Brushing aside every ploy of the Washington politicians, claiming that U.S. troops stay in Western Europe "for defence" and for "containing attack", the authors of the poster state with frankness worthy of the Hitler Nazis the true purposes of the USA in Europe. It is symptomatic that a copy of the poster was mailed in August to Brigadier Briggs, head of the Personnel Department of the U.S. ground forces in West Germany, on the eve of his departure for the United States. That outrageous incident undoubtedly reflects the mood of a certain portion of U.S. troops exposed to intensive chauvinistic propaganda and brainwashing in an anti-Soviet spirit.

Facts show that such anti-Soviet sentiments are inspired by none other than President Ronald Reagan, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the USA. Suffice it to mention his "joke" about outlawing the Soviet Union and bombing it.

The distribution of instigatory posters by U.S. troops can serve as a timely reminder of the true goals of the U.S. Administration in Europe to those West Europeans who have in their countries U.S. troops contingents and U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union. It was also Reagan who was the first to announce his concept of "limited nuclear war" in Europe, under which the continent will become a battleground of nuclear warfare.

It was according to Reagan's scenario of nuclear strategy that Western Europe has been made by Washington a nuclear hostage following the deployment of Pershing-2 and Tomahawk missiles in West European countries.

The command of the U.S. Army headquartered in Heidelberg, West Germany, tries to pass off the printing and distribution of the scandalous posters as all but a personal venture of some overzealous soldiers. Anyway, even the possibility of punishing those wishing so much "to draw Russian blood" and using obnoxious visual propaganda for the purpose is not even being deliberated today.

The Europeans well remember that 20 million Soviet people laid down their lives to save mankind from Hitlerism. Other peoples also suffered badly in the Second World War. As for the criminal outrage of U.S. troops in Heidelberg, it is not only an affront to the West Europeans, who have much respect for the Soviet people, but also an alarming signal calling for stronger vigilance. It shows that the Pentagon, unless blocked, can and is willing to start the fires of war in Europe.

FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD021531 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- A delegation of the Union of Metal Workers of the FRG headed by its first chairman Hans Mayr was staying in the Soviet Union from August 26 to September 2. The delegation was invited by the Central Committee of the Union of Workers of the Metallurgical Industry. Besides Moscow the guests visited Irkutsk and Rustavi and went to industrial enterprises there.

In a joint statement for the press it is pointed out that representatives of both trade unions exchanged opinions on topical problems of bilateral relations.

Both trade unions, the statement says, confirmed their readiness to continue developing and deepening versatile cooperation in the spirit of the decisions of the European conference in Helsinki in the interests of workers of the metallurgical industry of the USSR and the FRG. The concrete content of this cooperation will be determined at meetings of representatives of the unions every two years.

The sides expressed concern over the present aggravation of the international situation and expressed the readiness, despite certain differences in its appraisal, to exert all efforts and influence for safeguarding world peace. The unions of metal workers of the USSR and the FRG declare against the arms race, for disarmament and social progress.

PRAVDA CITED ON W. BERLIN AGREEMENT ANNIVERSARY

LD021240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0250 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Viktor Kabanov, author of the commentary "Carry Out, Do Not Test" in today's PRAVDA, writes:

For West Berliners, 3 September is a special date. On that day 13 years ago, the USSR, the United States, Britain, and France signed the Guardipartite Agreement on West Berlin. That act brought the long stage of talks on settling the West Berlin problem to an end, provided a durable foundation for the peaceful coexistence and development of the city, and created conditions for its being transformed from a source of disputes into a constructive element of peace and detente.

The time that has elapsed has confirmed the need for and effectiveness of the agreement, which reflects a carefully regulated balance of the interests of all the parties involved.

As a result of its implementation, and also thanks to the implementation of all well-known agreements, the situation in West Berlin has been normalized to a considerable degree. That conclusion is indeed included in the recent official report by the West Berlin senate, which says that the stabilizing influence of the four-power agreement and the supplementary accords has been newly confirmed.

Nevertheless, despite the many indisputably positive results the agreement has brought, it needs to be stated that not all Western politicians, especially in the FRG, are strictly following the letter and spirit of this important document. It is well known that a pivotal provision of the agreement on West Berlin is the fact that the city does not belong to the FRG and does not come under its authority.

However, despite this, there are continuing attempts to interpret everything otherwise and without preliminary permission to retouch it for one's own benefit and, as it were, test its breaking point. For example, a West Berliner was included in the European Parliament elections, held in June in the EEC countries. In this connection, the Soviet side drew the attention of the Governments of the United States, Britain, and France to the fact that attempts to draw West Berlin, as an integral part of the FRG, into the process of the state and political integration of Western Europe are incompatible with the legal and actual positions of the city.

There are continual trips to West Berlin by Bonn politicians for the purpose of carrying out their duties there. It has been visited by Weizsaecker, the new FRG president, whose arrival according to statements was declared to be the first of a series of official visits to the Laender of the FRG in connection with his entry into office as the country's president. On various pretexts, there are also visits to the city by West German ultra-right-wing tourists pursuing the path of naked revanchism.

West Berlin needs a peaceful and tranquil life. Its inhabitants do not want the city to be transformed into a Cold War proving ground yet again. They are well aware that their wishes can be ensured only by the strict and full implementation of the Quadripartite Agreement.

FRG Must Observe Agreement

LD031546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 3 Sep 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov and Petr Fedorov]

[Text] Today is the 13th anniversary of the signing of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin. Here it must be recalled that following the end of the World War II, the Western occupation powers set a course towards splitting Berlin and dragging the city's Western sectors into the political and economic system of the German Federal Republic. Revanchist and militarist circles in West Germany have repeatedly turned West Berlin into an arena of crude provocations against the GDR and other socialist countries.

As a result of these actions, conflicts have broken out that have led to a serious aggravation of international tension. Great efforts and hard work over many years were required to make it possible to find a solution to the problems relating to West Berlin. Thanks to the USSR's initiatives, consistency, and persistence, in March 1970 talks began between representatives of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, and France, which ended on 3 September 1971 with the signing of the Quadripartite Agreement. This important document in international law first and foremost precisely states that West Berlin does not belong to the FRG and envisages that illegal political activity by it in this city be ended.

West Berlin's links with the FRG can only be maintained and developed with due consideration to the fact that this city is not an integral part of the FRG and will not be governed by it in the future. Nevertheless, attempts continue even now to ignore the Quadripartite Agreement, primarily on the part of revanchist circles. Bonn's present leaders also do not leave the city alone. These actions, as the Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed, are irreconcilable with the legal and factual situation in West Berlin.

POTENTIAL EXISTS FOR BROADER TIES WITH FRANCE

PM031217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko "Letter From Paris": "Remember the Lessons of the Past"]

[Excerpt] In September 1944 the liberation of France was basically complete.

The Paris press is paying great attention to this anniversary. There is no lack of commentaries. The most profound and serious observers are not only drawing attention to the historical facts connected with the 40th anniversary of the French capital's liberation from Hitler's oppressors but are also pondering the effect of this not unimportant historical event on the present day. Excursions into the past, as we know, help us look more keenly into the future, which many people here see in a far from rosy light.

One senses from the press and personal conversations that ordinary French people are following the development of the situation in the world with alarm. Even to those people not well versed in politics, it has now become clearer, after the U.S. President's sinister "joke," that the Reagan administration is deliberately aggravating international tension. By siting new first-strike nuclear missiles systems in Western Europe and proclaiming force as the primary basis of its foreign policy, Washington is fueling tension in international relations. Hostility toward the cause of peace and cooperation, and this is well understood on the Seine, determines Reagan's strategic course, being intensively imposed on America's allies and partners, France included.

Even in Paris, which does not seem particularly shockable, people often just throw up their hands when they hear about the latest manifestation of that outright anti-Sovietism that reduces the falsifiers to the vilest fabrications. The platform of America's ruling Republican Party, for example, did not pass unnoticed here. The platform's authors, cynically mocking the memory of millions of Soviet people who fell in the struggle against Hitlerite fascism, dare to draw a "parallel" between the USSR and... the "Nazi Reich."

In France, where they remember who broke the fascist beast's back and played a decisive role in liberating Europe from Hitlerism, such blasphemous statements seem capable of arousing nothing but contempt and indignation. People here have not forgotten what Nazism was like and know about the new "brown" wave rising across the Rhine. The mimics and remnants of Hitlerism, dreaming of revenge, are flexing their muscles again. Each day provides evidence that the public in the European countries are very worried by this.

Many honest French people, patriots of different political persuasions, particularly those who survived World War II, are showing concern at certain steps taken by official Paris which have so pleased West Germany's revanchists. These French people are alarmed by the creation of a Bonn-Paris military-political axis and the two countries' cooperation in the weapons production sphere. Particular concern has been caused by the French initiative to lift the final restrictions on the production of missiles and other armaments in the FRG, which can now radically broaden the "range" of its armory.

It is surely no coincidence that the Paris journal LE POINT recently reported with concern that the West German firm Orbital Transport und Raketen has secretly tested a new medium-range missile in Zaire and North Africa. The journal drew special attention to the fact that the tests took place soon after the Western European Union decided to lift the ban on the FRG's production of strategic bombers and ballistic missiles imposed in accordance with international agreements.

At this anxious time, when the militarist and aggressive forces are increasing their preparations with Washington's blessing and under its leadership, all people who cherish the world's peaceful future cannot remain inactive. They approve the Soviet proposals serving the cause of disarmament and removing the military threat.

Countries such as the USSR and France, which were linked by the bonds of combat fraternity in World War II and were involved at the beginning of detente in Europe, can do much to improve the atmosphere on our continent. Potential undoubtedly exists, if both sides try, to expand and deepen Soviet-French relations in the interests of our two countries' peoples, the policy of detente, and the strengthening of European and international security. This is what people are thinking about now as France marks the 40th anniversary of Paris' liberation from the Hitlerites.

PRAVDA CITES PCF AIDE ON FRANCE'S ECONOMIC ILLS

PM050855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 84 [illegible] Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Membership Meeting"]

[Text] Fontenay-sous-Bois (Val-de-Marne Department), 18 Aug -- A meeting of the members of Paris district French Communist Party (PCF) federations has been held in this Paris suburb. It was connected with preparations for the upcoming 8-9 September L'HUMANITE festival, L'HUMANITE being the PCF's central press organ. It was attended by PCF Secretary General G. Marchais and members of the PCF Politburo.

Addressing the meeting, PCF Politburo member G. Moreau noted that there have been changes in the domestic political situation connected with the recent decision by the PCF not to participate in the new government. Now, she pointed out, it is perfectly clear that the government has revised its policy. The cabinet's present course, which is leading to increased unemployment, a drop in real earnings, and the exacerbation of a number of social problems, is causing concern and discontent among working people. This was evidenced by the results of the European parliamentary elections in the country that demonstrated that the left-wing parties are yielding ground [as published].

Concerning France's economic problems, G. Moreau noted that they are becoming increasingly acute. In the past year, unemployment in the country has risen to 14.1 percent and 2.5 million people are now without work. Last year, 200,000 jobs were lost in various industrial sectors. As a result of the curtailment of production, leading industrial sectors are experiencing serious difficulties. All this confirms that the government's economic course is not going to surmount the crisis the country's economy is undergoing.

G. Moreau pointed out that the proposals currently being put forward by French Communists are intended to contribute to the implementation of the pledge made by the left-wing parties during the 1981 presidential election campaign. The PCF is doing all it can to change the present situation that may lead to the defeat of the alliance of left-wing forces.

The upcoming L'HUMANITE festival, she noted, is of great importance for the further activation of the working people's struggle against the policy of big capital. It will also be a powerful demonstration by the forces advocating peace and disarmament and evidence of working people's international solidarity.

NEW TIMES COMMEMORATES TOGLIATTI ON ANNIVERSARY

LD052043 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- Weekly NEW TIMES has published an article "Revolutionary and Internationalist (Twenty Years Since the Death of Palmiro Togliatti)".

Twenty years have passed since the death of Palmiro Togliatti, outstanding leader of the Italian and international communist and working class movement, courageous anti-fascist, consistent internationalist, one of the founders and leaders of the Italian Communist Party, and devoted friend of the Soviet Union. The article stresses, in particular, that this anniversary is an occasion for once again turning to the ideological and theoretical legacy of the leader of the Italian Communists and looking back from the positions of today at his vast practical work in those complex years of struggle against fascism, and for peace, democracy, and socialism.

Central to Togliatti's legacy is his work in charting the main avenues in the struggle for the liberation of the working class and all other sections of the working people of Italy from social oppression. Togliatti revealed that the way to the attainment of this goal, by no means easy to achieve, lay through social revolution. In the struggle against social reformist and anarchist concepts, he always remained a consistent Marxist-Leninist.

For Palmiro Togliatti, Marxism-Leninism was a powerful instrument for the reconstruction of the world. "Lenin," he wrote "returns to Marxism its creative character, rids it of the pedantism of pseudo-materialistic, economist, and positivist interpretations of the teaching of Karl Marx, and thereby makes Marxism what it should be -- a guide to revolutionary action."

As regards the Italian Communists, Togliatti wrote, for them the degree of solidarity with the Russian Revolution and the degree to which it was understood "remained the touchstone for defining the revolutionary spirit of the masses and political parties."

Togliatti creatively developed and applied Marxism-Leninism to the conditions of Italy. Realizing that the communist movement, which is essentially international, can succeed in each given country only if the multiform experience of other fraternal parties is studied, he constantly propounded the Leninist idea that the purpose of such study is not the mechanical transfer of certain historically conditioned forms of struggle and mass work to a different socio-political situation, but to find, on the basis of creative assimilation of the wealth of international experience and at minimal cost, the most suitable ways of struggle for democratic change, peace, and socialism in each given set of circumstances.

In his writings at the beginning of the thirties, one can see the birth of the idea of the people's front. By envisaging the possibility of the development of the proletarian and anti-fascist revolution taking a dual path, the possibility of a transitional period in this revolutionary process and hence the need for the communists to advance transitional slogans of a democratic character, Togliatti addressed himself to the relations between struggle for democracy and the struggle for socialism in the process of the revolution. These theoretical views advanced by Togliatti facilitated further quests within the framework of the collective development of Marxist thought by the international working class movement during the preparations for the 7th Congress of the Communist International. Togliatti's analysis was projected at the elucidation of the ways and forms of the development of the mass anti-fascist struggle in Italy and the methods by which the working class would assert its hegemony in this struggle.

Togliatti was a convinced advocate of unity of action among all forces opposed to fascism. Togliatti's writings were a significant contribution to the collective elaboration by the Communist International of the problems of fascism and anti-fascism.

As a result of the defeat of fascism and the affirmation of socialism in a number of countries of Europe and Asia, new conditions emerged in the world and became the determinants of the specific features of the struggle for socialism waged by the various communist parties in their respective countries.

Togliatti was clearly aware that the changed situation in the world following the victory over fascism, a situation that was primarily marked by the emergence on the international arena of the socialist world system, could not but affect the situation in Italy, where immediately after the war the alliance of the anti-fascist forces led by the Communist Party wielded indisputable influence and carried substantial weight in society.

However, the British and American occupation of the country, the steadily growing economic and later also political dependence of Italy on the United States, and the involvement of the country in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc posed before the ICP new and ever more complex tasks. In his theoretical quests of the time, Togliatti arrived at the concept of the specificity of Italy's advance to socialism on the basis of the creation of a broad unitarian front of the working people and the involvement of the widest possible range of forces in the remaking of the social system.

Weekly stresses that Togliatti did not separate the struggle for socialism from the struggle for peace. Addressing a plenary meeting of the ICP Central Committee in October 1961, he said: "The road of international detente, disarmament, and peace is the road we propose to take to democratic renewal and socialism. We once again reaffirm this intention and shall mobilize our forces to make precisely this road our perspective, the perspective of the working class and all humanity."

A man of broad political and philosophical views, a true internationalist, Togliatti had a profound understanding of the organic link between the Soviet Union's peace policy and the very nature of the socialist society.

Palmiro Togliatti attached utmost importance to cementing the ranks of the international communist and working class movement, to the strengthening of proletarian internationalism.

Soberly assessing the balance of forces in the world, Togliatti did not lose sight for a moment of the threat emanating from the most aggressive quarters of capitalism which sought at all costs to upset the balance in their own favour. He opposed Italy's entry into NATO and conclusively demonstrated the damage this would cause to the country's interests. "Looking back at the foreign policy progamme of the resistance movement," he stressed, "we declare that Italy should change its present position, it should orient its foreign policy in such a way as to remain outside all military blocs."

Togliatti regarded the experience of the Soviet Union in the building of socialism as unique "capital" which makes it possible to stand firmly on the solid ground of reality, to avoid repeating mistakes that have already been overcome, to work more flexibly for unity of aims in the democratic alliance of forces seeking the renewal of Italian society.

Needless to say, study of the experience gained in the building of socialism did not imply blind copying of one or another "model". Together with the representatives of other parties, Togliatti made a major contributin to the elaboaration of the concept of the diversity of roads to socialism.

Palmiro Togliatti was always a sincere friend of the Soviet Union. He paid frequent visits to our country and was well acquainted with Soviet life. He constantly sought to inspire the Italian Communists with the spirit of friendship with the Soviet Union and solidarity with the CPSU.

The CPSU, on its part, is doing everything to preserve and carry forward the invaluable legacy of the outstanding revolutionary and internationalist, to strengthen and expand fraternal ties with the Italian Communist Party, the vanguard of the Italian working class and defender of the fundamental interests of Italy's working people.

USSR-ITALY ECONOMIC RELATIONS MEETINGS REPORTED

Corti Meets With Komarov

LD031518 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- The meeting has been held today between chairman of the Soviet section of the Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Italy, First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR N.D. Komarov and chairman of the Italian section of the Commission, Deputy Foreign Minister of Italy, B. Corti. A broad range of questions pertaining to the state and prospects of development of Soviet-Italian trade and economic relations were discussed in the course of the talk. Italy's ambassador in the USSR Giovanni Migliuolo took part in the talk.

Received by Arkhipov

LD041343 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received Bruno Corti, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Italy and co-chairman of the Soviet-Italian mixed commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and had a conversation with him. Nikolay Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and Giovanni Migliuolo, Italy's ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

Meets With Korniyenko

LD041821 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- Georgiy M. Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today had a conversation with Bruno Corti, Italian deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is currently in Moscow as co-chairman of the mixed commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Italy. Giovanni Migliuolo, the ambassador of Italy to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

BALTIC AIRSPACE INCIDENT, HONECKER TRIP DISCUSSED

LD061234 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Today at a news conference, an official Soviet spokesman commented for the first time on the airspace violation over the Baltic in August. He described the Swedish press comments as conjectures and speculation, which only hinder detente, and also reiterated the earlier Soviet stance that no violation has taken place. Here is (Elisabet Hedborg) in Moscow:

[Elisabet Hedborg] Unfortunately, the Swedish press has published many conjectures about this question, conjectures that fan speculation and hinder the creation of an atmosphere of trust. This was said today by Vladimir Lomeyko, spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry in the first official Soviet comment on the sensitive question of the Soviet violation of Swedish airspace. It would be much more appropriate to investigate all the known cases of NATO sea and airspace violations of Swedish sovereignty in peace and quiet. There was no similar propaganda campaign over these incidents.

Lomeyko thinks it would be appropriate now for all parties to behave in such a way as to achieve maximum trust and avoid the repetition of (?such) rash incidents or playing them up as is happening now.

In conclusion, Lomeyko reiterated the Soviet stand already known to the Swedish public: the information from the Soviet investigation does not agree with the information provided by the Swedish Government.

The question of the Soviet aircraft's long flight into Swedish airspace has so far not resulted in any official Soviet comments. Today's statement came at a news conference for foreign journalists accredited here in Moscow.

Another matter that has not been the subject of any official comment in the Soviet press concerns the postponed visit of the East German party leader, Honecker, to West Germany. Lomeyko's comment on this was very brief: The Soviet Union regards this as a matter between the two German states. The reasons officially given by the East German side seem quite understandable to us, Lomeyko said.

Today's news conference here in Moscow gave no new hope for a possible easing of tension in the current chilly world situation. And to 'Echo's' question [name of the radio program] as to whether there were any issues in general on which the two superpowers could agree, Lomeyko evasively replied with: The United States must first understand that in a situation of approximate military parity between the superpowers, the United States cannot demand that its will be dictated in world policy.

FINNISH MILITARY CHIEF VALTANEN TOURS USSR

PM051318 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit to the Soviet Union"]

[Text] General J. Valtanen, commander in chief of the Finnish Defense Forces, arrived in the Soviet Union 3 September on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Defense Minister.

The visitor was greeted at Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General V.I. Varennikov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, first deputy commander in chief of the Air Force; Admiral of the Fleet N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy; Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of Moscow Military District, and other officials.

Among the welcoming party were A. Karhila, Finnish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the USSR, and Colonel J. Honkanen, Army, naval, and air attache at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR.

An honor guard of Moscow garrison troops was gathered to greet the guest.

On the same day, Gen J. Valtanen visited the M.V. Frunze Military Academy, where he familiarized himself with the organization of the training process. Explanations were provided by Army General G.I. Obaturov, head of the academy.

Gen J. Valtanen laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

FINNISH CP TO DISCUSS NEED TO STRENGTHEN UNITY

PM051345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 84 Second Edition p 4

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch under the general heading "In Fraternal Parties": "For Unity of Communist Ranks"]

[Text] Helsinki, 30 Aug -- A Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Central Committee plenum was held recently. Among other issues, the plenum discussed the question of convening an extraordinary party congress.

The request to convene a congress was made by eight SKP regional organizations which advocated the need to take measures to strengthen party unity. According to the SKP rules, an extraordinary party congress must be convened if requested by one-third of the party's regional organizations. The SKP has 17 regional organizations in all.

On the initiative of one of the Helsinki party organizations, the collection of signatures to an appeal, "A Strong, Unified Communist Party Is Needed," has begun among Finnish Communists. It emphasizes that "The most important political task at the present moment is to unite forces for joint activity toward peace and leftist policies. What is needed to resolve it is a strong and unified Communist Party. The strengthening of the SKP's independence, originality, militant capacity, and unity is not only the party's internal affair. This need is dictated by the interests of the working class and by Finland's national interests."

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES FINNISH DIET SPEAKER

LD101822 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Diet Speaker Erkki Pystynen, who is on his way to North Korea to pay an official visit there, met today in Moscow with chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Lev Tolkunov. Tolkunov received Pystynen in the Kremlin. In the talks conducted during the meeting, it was noted that the relations between the parliaments of the two countries are excellent. Their further development was discussed. Speaker Pystynen is to continue his voyage to North Korea tonight.

BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD051001 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- A delegation of the Belgian-Soviet section of the Belgian parliamentary group, led by chairman of the section G. Pack, has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR parliamentary group.

E.A. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, vice-chairman of the USSR parliamentary group, has met with the delegation today.

The meeting was attended by V.M. Kozhevnikov, chairman of the Soviet-Belgian section of the USSR parliamentary group, and N. Fontaine, Belgian charge de affaires to the USSR.

U.S. PRESSURE ON SPAIN TO JOIN NATO VIEWED

LD241057 Moscow TASS International Serive in Russian 1809 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, 23 Aug (TASS) -- Ever stronger pressure is being exerted on Madrid by its NATO partners, NOVOYE VREMYA writes in its No 35 issue. By aiming at Spain's integration into the alliance's military organs, they are striving to more quickly obtain such "trumps" as its favorable strategic position and its human and material resources. In NATO's opinion, this should create additional advantages over the Warsaw Pact Organization.

The United States is also actively using economic levers to pressure the Socialist cabinet, the paper notes. More than once, Washington has given the impression that a refusal to hold a referendum on the issue of the country's participation in NATO will lead to an increase in investments. Similarly conditioned by the White House is its support in grainting Spain credits from international economic organizations, where the United States has set the tone. The fear of a possible economic boycott as a reply measure to Madrid's withdrawal from NATO has spread through sections of the Socialist Party leadership.

The U.S. State Department, the magazine continues, has worked out a special "destabilization plan" for the Socialist government jointly with the CIA. As a Spanish newspaper has written, it foresees setting some ministers against others with the aim of provoking a governmental crisis.

The leadership of the North Atlantic bloc is playing a noticeable role in the pressure campaign against the government. Not long before he went into retirement, J. Luns, the former NATO secretary general, appealed to the Spanish Government to postpone the referendum. Luns did not hide his concern over the fact that the majority of the Spanish people are in favor of the country's withdrawal from NATO.

A comparison of public opinion polls in 1981 and 1983 shows that the number of Spaniards who support a withdrawal from the bloc has increased by 13 percent, thus totaling 56 percent. The increase in anti-NATO attitudes is taking place against a background of growth in public concern over the rise in the danger of nuclear war. In Spain, the antiwar movement, whose main slogan is a demand for the speediest possible holding of a referendum, has risen and is gathering strength, the magazine notes.

PASOK DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO MOSCOW

PM311509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the CPSU Central Committee's Invitation"]

[Text] In accordance with the interparty ties plan and at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK] headed by E. Khatzinakis, member of the PASOK Central Committee, parliamentary deputy, and secretary of the Commission for Cultural Issues at the PASOK Central Committee Executive Bureau, was in the Soviet Union 17-24 August. The Greek Socialists had meetings and talks at the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography and the USSR Artists Union, and visited many of Moscow's and Leningrad's museums, theaters, and concert halls.

The PASOK delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Cultural Department.

SOVIET OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON USSR-EGYPT TIES

PM040915 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 28 Aug 84 p 3

[Report on interview with "a senior Soviet Foreign Ministry official" by Hamid Zaydan in Moscow; date not given]

[Excerpts] I was the first Egyptian journalist to visit Moscow after the decision to exchange ambassadors between Egypt and the Soviet Union. My visit was at the invitation of APN.

I have had several meetings at various levels in Moscow and have participated in an expanded dialogue on Egyptian-Soviet relations. I conducted an interview with a senior official at the Soviet Foreign Ministry. He is the one who usually talks about important issues and on important occasions; Gromyko has not spoken to reporters in the Soviet Union for 20 years. They said that this is a Soviet tradition. The Soviet official spoke to ASH-SHA'B. Everything he said was for publication. He spoke in Arabic, in fact in a good and clear Egyptian dialect. He had lived in Egypt for 6 years and met with Presidents 'Abd an-Nasir and As-Sadat. He knows many high-level political secrets. We do not publish his name because this, too, is a Soviet tradition.

Since the interview was lengthy and the topics discussed numerous, and to save the readers' time, I will just publish what the Soviet official said without giving the texts of the questions and answers or my own interruptions.

At the beginning, the Soviet official, calm and smiling, said: It is known that it was not the Soviet Union that severed relations with Egypt. We believe it is necessary to have normal relations with all states of the world. This is the basis of our policy.

He added: We are not responsible for what happened to relations between our two countries in the days of former President as-Sadat. We have welcomed the restoration of normal relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union and are willing to go as far as Egypt is in its relations with the Soviet Union. Policies are based on mutual interests. The degree of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Egypt depends on the degree of mutual interests between the two countries.

He added: We do not impose our friendship on anyone. If a state wants its relations with the Soviet Union to be normal without going any deeper than that, then we agree. We always say that one hand cannot clap.

I asked the Soviet official what he thought of the statements attributed to President as-Sadat in the seventies to the effect that the Soviet Union did not honor its commitments regarding armament and implementation of bilateral relations between the two countries. He replied: I do not know how to comment on that, but the best answer is what the Egyptians themselves have said. A book was published in Egypt in 1977 about Egyptian-Soviet relations. It was prepared by Philip Jallab, Muhammad 'Awdah, and Sa'd Kamil. It included statements by Egyptian personalities such as Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal, Dr 'Aziz Sidqi, Ambassador Murad Ghalib, and Muhammad 'Abd as-Salam az-Zayyat. They are well-known personalities with diverse views and political beliefs. They all maintained that had it not been for the Soviet military aid to Egypt before and, especially, after 1967, the Egyptian Army would not have been able to achieve its victories in the October 1973 war. Former President as-Sadat himself spoke of the airlift in the October war and acknowledged it, but the problem was that As-Sadat spoke too frequently and too much, often contradicting himself. I remember Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's words that without the Soviet aid, Egypt would not have been able to solve any of its problems.

Political, economic, and military cooperation is not an easy matter. In cooperation of such great magnitude, problems and drawbacks sometimes naturally occur. Life is not ideal. Life is life, but if we set details aside, we must reach the same conclusion reached by the Egyptian personalities I have spoken of. Not once has the Soviet Union failed to honor its commitments to Egypt in any field. I know this precisely.

Regarding the Soviet Union's responsibility for what has happened in Lebanon, from the civil war to the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the Soviet official said: Before asking such a question we have a right to ask about Arab responsibility for what is happening in the Middle East, the civil war in Lebanon, and the Israeli aggression. We have a saying that you may leave it up to God but you must also work. You just say proceed and rely [on God].

He added: We always hear the question "Where is the Soviet Union?" But we say that the Soviet Union is in the region to the degree that the Arabs themselves want it to be there.

The Soviet official added: We do not deviate from our known principled attitude toward the Arab peoples. We give aid to Arab people who defend their interests against the imperialist and Israeli onslaught. Syria's steadfastness is the proof. We will continue to adopt the same attitude in the future. But if the Arab states are unable to unite their efforts at least to a minimum at this fateful stage, then what more can the Soviet Union do than it is doing now? If the Arab states give petrodollars to the West and then see these petrodollars falling on the heads of the Arabs as bombs, missiles, and mines killing Palestinians, Lebanese, and Syrians, what can we do in that case?

There is something else. Middle Eastern events, ranging from the Lebanese civil war, the Israeli invasion, and the U.S. interference, were sad events, but in my opinion, and we say it as friends, there is no room now for feelings of despair sometimes expressed by some Arabs.

He added: The Israeli interference in Lebanon since the summer of 1982 has not achieved its objectives. The Israeli regular forces had to fight the war with 100,000 Israeli soldiers armed with U.S. weapons against 25,000 irregular Palestinian and Lebanese troops, and yet the Israelis and the Americans failed to achieve their objectives. The example set by the Palestinians in Lebanon should be a source of inspiration to Arabs and a cause for good Arab feelings.

One more point. There is nobody in our world, and that includes individuals and states, who can survive without differentiating between friend and foe and without cooperating on the basis of that differentiation. If we look at certain Arab states, we will see that they do not differentiate between friends and enemies. This of course is a matter that concerns the Arabs themselves. We cannot impose Soviet friendship on them. We do not ally ourselves with any power unless that power wants us to do so, but it is life itself, not us, that dictates that the Arabs must choose. If they really want to be free and independent, not subservient and under hegemony, then they must consider whom to befriend and whom to antagonize. They should not only think about it but should also specifically act accordingly.

On the proposed Soviet plan for a Middle East settlement, the Soviet official said: We are not in favor of bilateral agreements. We are in favor of a comprehensive settlement agreed to by all parties concerned. We do not believe that bilateral agreements lead to a just settlement in the Middle East. 'Abd an-Nasir used to say: the Golan before Sinai. Settling the Sinai question is not a problem. I could do it tomorrow but I will not. I will not give it priority over the causes of the other states in confrontation with Israel.

The Soviet official added: This is Egypt's business of course, but I believe that a comprehensive settlement involving all the parties concerned is the way to solve the problems of the Middle East. There is no question that the PLO is one of the parties concerned.

He added: Past solutions have not led to a just settlement in the Middle East. On the contrary, they have led to the present state of affairs in the Arab world. We are turning a new page in relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union and we do not wish to criticize the course adopted by Egypt in the past, but if we look to the future then that is our position.

On Soviet responsibility for the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, he said: We are against the unreasonable war, if there is such a thing as a reasonable war. This really is a senseless war, and we have conveyed our opinion of it to both Iran and Iraq. We believe that the problems between the two countries should be solved peacefully. We believe that war does not solve any problems; it only creates more problems. Iraq and Iran both need development and progress. This war has cost billions of dollars and the lives of hundreds of thousands of martyrs. The United States and Israel are overjoyed by this war.

Commenting on former President as-Sadat's claim that the Soviet Union was trying to encircle Egypt at the source of the Nile in the south, he added: Such talk can only come from someone who does not know the essence of Soviet policy or someone who deliberately distorts the facts. We have no expansionist aims against anyone. We have vast areas that need hard work and investment. We do not covet the territory of others. If As-Sadat was really convinced of what he said, then he did not know the essence of the policy pursued by the Soviet Union, party and state. We do not use force to pressure anyone. We use force for defense. We have no offensive designs because that is against our nature as a socialist state. Our policy is based on principles, not just day-to-day interests.

Regarding the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, he said: I remember that in the sixties 'Abd an-Nasir asked the Soviet Union to send members of its army to provide and organize Egypt's air defense following the Israeli air force's attacks deep into Egypt. The Soviet leadership's decision in response to that request was a difficult one, but it was made in light of the friendship and the mutual understanding between the countries that without air defense, all Egypt would be exposed to attack.

I also recall that several months after the arrival of the Soviet crews in Egypt, and after the death of President 'Abd an-Nasir, the Soviet chief expert in Egypt asked for a meeting with President as-Sadat. The air defense crews were still in Egypt. I attended the meeting myself. The chief expert told the president on that day: Mr President, I wish to inform you that the first batch of Egyptian crews is ready, so the Soviet crews are prepared to leave and I have issued their travel order and fixed a date for their departure.

As-Sadat said: Never. I hope and insist that the Soviet crews stay for a further period regardless of whether or not the Egyptian crews are ready.

That was the situation with Egypt in that very delicate military field. I have brought up this example as we talk about Afghanistan because I wanted to show the difficulty of sending Soviet troops to other countries regardless of the fact that they are friendly countries, even in cases of strong friendship. The question of sending Soviet forces to friendly states in order to defend their independence is a very sensitive and difficult matter for us, unlike for the Americans who send their troops anywhere in the world, such as Grenada and Lebanon.

He added: We talk on the basis of our ideology. When the Afghan leadership asked the Soviet Union to send troops to help in defense of that country against foreign powers, the decision to respond positively was very difficult. It took 14 appeals to us from the Afghan leadership. We kept telling them that it was their problem and that they had to face it and stand fast. Appeals came from the governments of Taraki, Amin, and Karmal. So we dispatched our troops for a certain period of time, not permanently, based on the premise that when the Afghan regime becomes able to defend the country, the Soviet forces will withdraw.

We do not talk about a settlement of the Afghan issue. We maintain that there is no Afghan issue. However, there is the question of subversive actions mounted against Afghanistan from abroad. Settlement of the issue calls, above all, for an end to foreign interference in Afghanistan's affairs by imperialist forces. Once this interference has stopped, we will not stay a single day longer in Afghanistan.

USSR AMBASSADOR TO YAR REPLACED, REASSIGNED

PM051235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 84 First Edition p 8

[Unattributed "Chronicle" Announcement]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Anatoliy Ivanovich Filev USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Yemen Arab Republic.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Oleg Gerasimovich Peresypkin from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Yemen Arab Republic in connection with his reassignment.

RASSADIN HITS U.S. PLANS TO USE ISRAELI PLANES

LD051259 Moscow World Service in English 0810 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The Arab countries have reacted with alarm to the announcement of official Washington that the U.S. Air Force will now be using the Israeli Kfir fighter planes in its exercises. Details from our correspondent in Cairo, Leonid Rassadin:

Twelve such planes will be transferred to the United States for a 4-year term. One may recall at this point that along with American Phantoms Israel used Kfirs many times during terror raids on Lebanese territory. The logical question to be asked in this connection is why the United States needs Israeli fighter planes in the first place? Perhaps Washington and Tel Aviv are preparing for more military ventures in the Middle East region, this time perhaps joint ventures.

The experience of Israel's piratic operations including the ones that involved Kfirs may come in handy for the Pentagon generals. When the American-Israeli agreement on strategic cooperation was signed last autumn it became obvious that the two countries were forming an aggressive axis. A military-political committee of the two countries has already been set up and begun functioning. It supervises joint military planning, the holding of joint military exercises, and the deployment of American military equipment in Israel. Ships of the American 6th Fleet make use of Israeli ports.

American-Israeli military cooperation has aroused the concern of the Arab public, which sees in it in the first place a desire of the United States and Israel to intimidate the Arab countries, suppress their will, and force them to capitulate to an aggressor.

ROMANOV DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ETHIOPIA

PM061021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by G. V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Addis Ababa on 5 September. It will take part in the founding congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. The delegation will also participate in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution. It includes G.I. Marchuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, R. Nabiyev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and first Secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, and K. Ye. Fomichenko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Ethiopia.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; CPSU Central Committee members A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N.Ye. Kruchina, CPSU Central Committee administrator of affairs, V.P. Bugayev, minister of civil aviation, and V.V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and other officials.

SKOBELEV VIEWS ETHIOPIA'S MARXIST PARTY

LD052022 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- TASS commentator Geliy Skobelev writes:

The people of socialist Ethiopia is preparing to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the revolution that (?put) an end for ever to feudalism and opened the road to new life in this ancient African land. The working people of Ethiopia are approaching the glorious anniversary with big labour accomplishments. Clearly the biggest accomplishment with which to mark the anniversary is the creation in the country of the Marxist Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the constituent congress of which opens in Addis Ababa on September 6.

It is difficult to overestimate its important. It sums up the results of the complex and difficult process of (?forming) the vanguard detachment of builders of socialist society in a country where only ten years ago there were feudalism and monarchy with their inherent economic backwardness, political rightlessness of the popular masses, illiteracy, etc. The birth of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) will certainly be an important contribution to the solution of tasks connected with the completion of the national-democratic revolution and transition to socialist construction, and will go down in the annals of the world revolutionary movement.

The decision to form the Workers' Party of Ethiopia was adopted in 1979, five years after the anti-feudal revolution. Also set up that year was the Commission for Organising the Party of Ethiopia's Working People (COPWE) and this, to quote the leader of the Ethiopian state Mengistu Haile Mariam, "was the decisive step for rallying Ethiopian revolutionaries into a single organisation". When solving tasks connected with the forming of the party the commission did a big volume of work disseminating the Marxist-Leninist teaching among the masses and creating the future party's organisational structure. By now there are about a thousand cells in the country consisting of the best representatives of the working class, the toiling peasantry and revolutionary-minded sections of the intelligentsia. In conclusion of its preparatory work COPWE drew of drafts of the new party's programme and rules, and submitted them to a broad discussion in the primary organisations.

The appearance of ancient Ethiopia has changed radically over the years of people's power. Tens of new industrial enterprises have been built in the country during the past ten years, a state sector has been created and is gaining in strength with every day, the countryside has embarked on the road of setting up cooperatives, the pressing problems of combating drought, hunger and unemployment, this plague of the broad popular masses of Ethiopia of many centuries, are being successfully solved. The Ethiopian people worked on these complex problems in difficult conditions when the liquidation of the heritage of the feudal past had to be carried out simultaneously with struggle against the internal and external counter-revolution, with the repulsion of foreign intervention and imperialist intrigues. And it can be said with confidence that socialist Ethiopia and its industrious people have coped with this task well.

As the people of Ethiopia is preparing to mark the 10th anniversary of the revolution and the delegates of the constituent congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia have assembled from all over the country in the "town of eternal spring", as Addis Ababa is sometimes called, all true friends of Ethiopia send them their sincere congratulations and wish Ethiopia prosperity on the road of socialist construction, the strengthening of sovereignty and independence and the further development of democracy.

USSR-MOZAMBIQUE STATEMENT ON DELEGATION'S VISIT

PM051133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Joint Statement"]

[Text] Maputo, 3 Sep -- The People's Republic of Mozambique highly assesses the consistent peace-loving course of the Soviet Union, aimed at improving the international situation and curbing the arms race. It fully supports the USSR's efforts and initiatives to maintain peace and ensure the peoples' security. This was said in a joint Soviet-Mozambique statement on the results of the offical visit to Mozambique by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

Both sides expressed serious concern at the growing threat of nuclear war as a result of imperialism's aggressive course and the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. They pointed out the lofty responsibility of parliamentarians world-wide and their important role in the struggle to avert a nuclear catastrophe and for world peace.

The document roundly denounces imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the African states, which jeopardizes their independence and sovereignty. The two countries' parliamentarians demanded that independence be immediately granted to the Namibian people in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435 and other UN resolutions on this issue. They reaffirmed their solidarity with those fighting for freedom from colonialism and racism in the south of the continent.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that relations between the Soviet Union and Mozambique are developing steadily on the basis of the 1977 treaty on friendship and cooperation. They stressed the importance of further strengthening ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Mozambique People's Assembly, which have made a weighty contribution to the development of Soviet-Mozambique cooperation, and agreed to coordinate the activity of both these supreme legislative organs in the international arena.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The delegation returned to Moscow 4 September.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER INTERVIEWED

PY050001 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The offensive that the people will launch during the next few months will change the political picture in our country. The policy of the people's rebellion has been enriched both in theory and practice. It is no longer a mere aspiration, but a process marked by facts. The Communist Party, all parties making up the People's Democratic Movement [MDP], and a large sector of the masses are determined to risk everything, even their lives, to gain freedom. This demonstrates that these sectors are for democracy under any circumstances, because they are even willing to risk their lives.

Following its traditional policy, the Communist Party has sought understanding with the Socialist Party. Today, we attach priority importance to the MDP. The unity of all leftist sectors, of all opposition sectors in general, is an essential precondition for defeating Pinochet and building a stable democracy. The best thing the Armed Forces can do for our country is to withdraw their support from Pinochet, immediately return to their barracks, and try to contact the opposition in order to restore democracy. The Armed Forces should refuse to repress the people.

The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front has made a significant contribution in the struggle against the dictatorship. Its prestige has grown in the eyes of the people.

These are the major statements made by a Chilean Communist Party leader, who was interviewed clandestinely in Santiago.

He said that the recent offensive launched by the dictatorship against the Chilean Communist Party, has been provoked as a result of Pinochet's attempt to prevent a new wave of the people's struggle, as the people's offensive over the next few months will change the political picture in our country. The Communist leader added that repression has not affected the Communist Party alone, but the MDP and all the other opposition sectors as well. When Communists are hit, he said, all Chilean democratic forces are being hit.

According to the Communist leader, Pinochet and the National Intelligence Center, the CNI, have frantically reacted to the national conference sponsored by the Communist Party, a conference that was publicized in the press, as the party wanted. This was a stragegic, political, and moral blow for the dictatorship; it was also a severe blow for the CIA, the leader said. He added, we can state that our conference has proven there are forces in Chile that are outside the control of the dictatorship and unknown to the regime. Concerning the political course followed by the Chilean Communist Party, the leader said that the policy of the people's rebellion has been enriched both in theory and practice. It is no longer a mere aspiration, but a process marked by facts, he said.

Concerning the use of different forms of struggle to fight the dictatorship, the leader explained that the Chilean people have not been inclined to resort to violence, but to demand compliance with their rights in a civilized fashion. Yet, repression has forced them to defend themselves and respond. This response can even be a violent reaction. It is unacceptable, the leader said, for some opposition members to deny the people the right to defend themselves. Are they trying to tie the people's hands in the struggle against a brutal and cruel enemy? Although weak at first, the people's responses have become increasingly better organized. We, the leader pointed out, do not demand that anyone struggle with methods he does not want to use.

The Communists, all the MDP parties, and a large sector of the masses are determined to risk everything, even their own lives, to gain freedom. This demonstrates that these sectors are for democracy under any circumstances, because they are willing to risk even their lives.

At the same time, the leader continued, the main form of struggle at each moment depends on the circumstances and situation of the process. Today, the main forms are the struggle of the masses, mobilization of the people to search for solutions to their problems, protests, strikes, demonstrations, barricades, and rallies. He added that these actions may become the most important part in the process if the people are forced to resort to them. That is why, he continued, we must prepare for more difficult tests and the adoption of forms of struggle that have not been used before in Chile.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONFERENCE STATEMENT

PY010220 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] The conclusions of the Chilean Communist Party conference held underground in the country textually state: The end of the dictatorship and return to democracy constitute the vital needs of the country and the key elements for initiating solutions to the serious problems affecting the workers and people in general, and advancing down the road of social progress. The Communist Party notes that the destruction of the productive apparatus is a calamity followed by thousands and thousands of merchants, industrialists, farmers, and truckers in economic woes and more than a million people unemployed.

The assassinations perpetrated by the henchmen of the dictatorship, the hundreds of thousands of people who have gone to concentration camps, jails, or torture chambers, the million countrymen in exile, and the horrible increase in crime and prostitution can be added to that list of consequences. The document also says that the people have the irrenounceable duty to demand investigation of the thousands of political prisoners who have disappeared, until this has been cleared up. The Communist Party indicates that Pinochet and his regime have transformed Chile into a country dependent upon imperialists. This is the country with the greatest foreign debt per capita, and of the millions of dollars that the country has recently accrued in debt, nothing has been invested in productive activities. Part of this, approximately $8 billion, has been deposited in foreign bank accounts under the names of people such as the Vials, Cruzats, Pinochets, and others who have profited from this scandalous drain of foreign exchange at the expenses of all Chileans. This foreign debt, exceeding $20 billion, is strangling the national economy and retarding the country's economic recovery. The country can no longer tolerate the obligation of paying $2.2 billion annually in interest on the foreign debt. This is more than half the value of exports, and more than 100 percent the value of annual copper production.

The foreign debt cannot be paid and simultaneously, allow a solution to the country's great economic problems. Chile can come out of its stagnation, concludes the Communist Party conference, only through a policy directly opposed to the one implemented in recent years. This is to say, through a policy that will emphasize the interests of the worker and the majority of Chileans; introduce the anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchic transformations that the country requires; motivate the forces of production, education, culture, and health; solve the housing problem; offer a promising future for the youth; and permit the construction of a democratic, new regime. This requires, says the Communist Party document, that social and political forces able to promote these changes assume power, in order to make effective a profound modification of the state structure, including restructuring the Armed Forces and judiciary branch.

This analysis, made by the Chilean Communist Party in the clandestine national conference, is published in a document that also contains a platform of concrete proposals to unite the Chileans in their current confrontation with the tyrannical regime.

First, the Communist Party notes the need for an increase in salaries to compensate for all the cost of living increases since August 1981, the date of the last salary readjustments.

Second, the platform calls for granting subsidies to all the unemployed, 1.4 million people.

Third, it demands that price increases be halted and prices of essential items be controlled.

Fourth, it demands a general 10-year moratorium for debtors on debts that are not tied to properties or over which banks have no control.

Fifth, the platform proposes suspending official resources provided to private banks, liquidation of banks that are financially ruined and their nationalization, thus guaranteeing employment for their employees.

Sixth, the platform proposes nationalization of Yankee enterprises that operate in Chile and are responsible for promoting actions against Chilean copper in the United States, including revoking the current mining law.

Seventh, it calls for the suspension of interest and principal payment on the foreign debt, calling off all the agreements with the IMF; withdrawing state guarantees for private foreign debts, and reassuming sovereignty in the economic area.

Finally, the platform plans the urgent implementation of a policy for nutrition at the national level, recovery of great land areas individually owned for distribution to peasants, and support of small and medium agricultural producers.

These proposals have been submitted for consideration by all political forces and all the people of Chile and, through them, the Communist Party calls on workers and popular sectors to proceed with the struggle. The conclusions of the Communist Party conference call on all workers and popular sectors to lift high the banner of their demands through new days of protest and the nationwide stoppage that must be energetically supported.

KIKILO ASSAILS U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD051742 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kikilo reports:

The clumsy ploys of the Reagan administration, trying to disassociate itself from a recent piratic air raid on Nicaragua, in which two Americans were killed, can be characterized as an attempt to absolve itself of responsibility for another act of international terrorism. It is common knowledge, however, that U.S. citizens -- CIA employees -- directly participate in aggressive actions against Nicaragua. Hundreds of CIA agents have flocked to Honduras, where they are preparing, planning and supervising the actions of counter-revolutionary gangs against the sovereign republic. CIA "experts" personally participated in mining Nicaraguan sea harbours and in organizing acts of subversion at major economic projects.

It has also been reported that at least four CIA agents were killed in fighting against the Sandinista People's Army, their corpses rushed to the United States.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, during the first six months of this year the CIA spent 24 million dollars on support for the Somocist rabble. The administration has asked the Congress for a total of 28 million dollars for the purpose for the next fiscal year, beginning on October 1. But the real scope of Washington's support for the Somocistas far exceeds those sums, because the White House prefers to appropriate a sizeable portion of that money in circumvention of the Congress. U.S. weapons and war technology worth millions upon millions of dollars are supplied to terrorist gangs based in Honduras and Costa Rica.

Many observers directly link the escalation of Washington's acts of subversion against Nicaragua to a special directive signed by President Reagan in July. It envisions the escalation of U.S. armed blackmail by means of the Pentagon's manoeuvres in neighbouring Honduras and U.S. naval presence off the shores of Central America.

OREKHOV ON AMERICANS DOWNED OVER NICARAGUA

LD052109 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Orekhov writes:

The two American mercenaries whose bodies were found among the wreckage of a helicopter shot down over Nicaragua last Saturday were members of an Alabama-based right-wing organization called "Civilian Military Assistance". Reporting this THE ASSOCIATED PRESS notes that the organisation considers "combating communism" and giving assistance to Somocista bands as its prime task. The agency notes that both mercenaries were from a group of seven Americans with "Vietnam experience". Two weeks ago this group arrived in Honduras to train counter-revolutionaries and also to hand over to them military equipment that is being supplied from the United States.

Press reports on the direct participation of United States citizens in military operations against Nicaragua have caused confusion in American official circles who previously denied this. During a press conference a State Department spokesman tried to present matters in such a way that the subversive agents who died in Nicaragua supposedly were not U.S. "government employees". But it is well known that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency makes active use of all sorts of "private" organisations as a cover for its subversive operations in various parts of the world, in particular, in Nicaragua.

NURIYEV RECEIVES GUYANA VICE PRESIDENT

LD281416 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS -- Ziya Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Hamilton Green, vice-president and first deputy prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

During their conversation which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere there took place an exchange of opinions about prospects for Soviet-Guyanese trade and economic cooperation and about some other questions of mutual interest.

Guyanese Ambassador to the USSR Phillip Chan was present at the conversation.

TV SHOWS CHERNENKO AT COSMONAUTS AWARD CEREMONY

LD051911 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 5 September carries as the first item on the Vremya newscast a 10-minute video report on Chernenko's presentation of awards to Soviet cosmonauts in the Kremlin today.

The report opens with a brief shot of Chernenko slowly entering the room unaided, accompanied by his aide Pribytkov. They are followed by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Smirnov, Secretary of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Menteshashvili and CPSU Central Committee departmental chief Dmitriyev. The camera cuts away to show Cosmonauts Dzhanibekov, Savitskaya and Volk standing in line alongside Air Force Lieutenant General Beregovoy, head of the Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center. Several photographers and officials are standing in the background.

Next, the camera shows Chernenko as he begins his speech by putting on his spectacles and picking up his notes from the table in front of him. At this point the camera cuts away from Chernenko to the cosmonauts for about 25 seconds before returning to Chernenko. Behind Chernenko can be seen Smirnov, Menteshashvili, and Dmitriyev. Pribytkov stands alongside and slightly behind Chernenko. Two aides stand a few feet immediately behind Chernenko. During his reading of the speech, Chernenko has a little difficulty in pronouncing some words and sounds slightly breathless. He is seen from several angles but not in close-up, and the scene frequently intercuts between Chernenko and the cosmonauts. He stands unaided throughout the speech.

As Chernenko concludes his speech, the cosmonauts walk around to the side of the table. A lady hands Chernenko three boxes containing the awards, whereupon Chernenko presents each cosmonaut with a box with a word of congratulations and a handshake. Cosmonaut Dzhanibekov approaches the microphone and Chernenko gestures to him to begin speaking. After his speech of thanks, Dzhanibekov presents a certificate to Chernenko, who examines it and shakes hands with each of the cosmonauts. Cosmonauts Savitskaya and Volk also give speeches of thanks and shake hands with Chernenko. Chernenko appears generally alert, if a little uncomfortable. He appears to listen attentively, but his gaze frequently wanders into the distance. He stands unaided throughout the ceremony.

Finally, the participants in the ceremony pose for photographers. They are, from left to right, Pribytkov, Beregovoy, Dzhanibekov, Chernenko, Savitskaya, Volk, Smirnov, Dmitriyev and Menteshashvili. An aide stands in the background.

Cosmonauts Make Speeches

PM060909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 84 p 1

[TASS report: "For Courage and Heroism in Space Exploration"]

[Text] In their speeches the cosmonauts expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU, Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, and to Comrade Chernenko, for having been entrusted with carrying out the space flight and for the high awards of the homeland.

The successful fulfillment of the flight program, Vladimir Aleksandrovich Dzhanibekov said, was made possible by the smooth work of many collectives of specialists in creating reliable space technology, training crews, and flight control.

We received inestimable help in our work, especially in the operations connected with the space walk, from the crew of the lighthouses [mayaki], Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov, who have now been on duty in space for 211 days. They have asked us to report that they will carry out the planned program in its entirety. We will continue to devote all our strength and knowledge to fully implementing the tasks set by the communist party and the Soviet state for the further mastery of space.

Svetlana Yevgeniyevna Savitskaya said that the awards in recognition of the contributions she has been able to make to the further study and mastering of space belong to the enormous and creative work of the scientists, engineers, technicians, workers, and all the experts who make fulfillment of the flight program possible. Working in open space, she continued, you clearly see the majesty and beauty of the universe; at the same time, you particularly feel the warmth and light of our own planet, the earth -- common home of all mankind. You realize that there is now no more important aim and none more worthy of man than that of preserving peace and life on our planet and preserving our civilization. We Soviet cosmonauts warmly support the wise policy of our state directed toward preventing nuclear wars and averting the militarization of space. The program of our crew is a convincing and vivid example of the use of space for peaceful purposes, to the benefit of mankind.

Igor Petrovich Volk said in his speech: I fully agree with what my comrades in the joint task have said. All that we have, all that we possess, including the opportunity to work, is provided by our beloved communist party, by the homeland, and is secured for our entire people. A big thank you to them for that, and a deep bow. There is much work ahead. Allow me to assure you personally, and the communist party and government, that we will carry out any task with which we may be entrusted, applying the maximum strength, experience, and knowledge.

The speeches were listened to with interest, and greeted with applause. In memory of the flight, the cosmonauts presented Comrade Chernenko with a certificate of the flight aboard the scientific research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz-T-11 -- Soyuz-T-12, signed by all the members of the space crew. Present at the ceremony were Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Dmitriyev, head of a section of the CPSU Central Committee; Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Pribytkov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Air Force Lieutenant General Beregovoy, head of the Gagarin Cosmonauts Training Center; and other officials.

Comparison of Chernenko Speech

Moscow PRAVDA on 6 September in its First Edition front-pages a TASS report on Chernenko's speech to the cosmonauts, under the heading "For Courage and Heroism in Space Exploration." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 5 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, p R 8-9, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA omits quotemarks throughout;

PRAVDA omits all of paragraph one;

Paragraph eight, line four, PRAVDA reads...its true worth. Great scientific breakthroughs called... (adding "great").

ARKHIPOV, OTHERS TO ORGANIZE KOSTANDOV FUNERAL

LD051751 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR announce with deep sorrow the untimely death on September 5, 1984 of Leonid Kostandov, 68, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The obituary, signed by Konstantin Chernenko and other Soviet leaders, says that at all posts held by Leonid Kostandov he had displayed impressive engineering abilities, a remarkable talent for organisation, party principledness and exactingness. A modest man of great personal charm who was attentive and considerate to people, he constantly directed his rich experience and great energy at the successful fulfilment of the party's and the government's directives to develop chemistry.

A powerful modern industry of mineral fertilisers and chemical means of plant protection, that exerts a big influence on the attainment of the tasks envisaged by the country's Food Programme, was created with his active participation within a short period of time. The production of polymer materials, synthetic fibres, a wide range of petrochemical products and consumer goods became rapidly developed. Leonid Kostandov made a substantial contribution to scientific and technological progress in all branches of the chemical industry, in the large-scale use of chemicals in the national economy. He had also done much for the development and strengthening of cooperation with CMEA countries in the field of chemistry.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR decreed to form a government commission to organise the funeral of Leonid Kostandov.

Leonid Kostandov will be buried in Red Square by the Kremlin Wall.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 5 September broadcasts an identical report on the death of Leonid Kostandov, with the addition of the following three concluding paragraphs:

["The party and government highly assessed the services of Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov to the homeland, awarding him three Orders of Lenin, the Order of the Labor Red Banner, two badges of honor and many medals. The bright memory of Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov, a faithful son of the CPSU, who gave his whole life to serving his homeland, will forever remain in our hearts.

["The CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers of the USSR have decided:

["First, to form a government commission, which will consist of Comrades Arkhipov, chairman; Smirtyukov, Afonin, Borisov, Listov, Fedorov, and Petrov, for the organization of the obsequies of Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers of the USSR. Secondly, to bury Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov by the Kremlin Wall in Red Square."]

FEDORCHUK INTERVIEWED ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

PM051431 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 Aug 84 p 10

[Interview with USSR Minister of Internal Affairs V.V. Fedorchuk by journalists at the editorial office, under the rubric "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Press Club": "Strict Reckoning" Reckoning" -- date of interview not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] As the newspaper has already reported, a meeting took place at the editorial office between LITERATURNAYA GAZETA journalists and USSR Minister of Internal Affairs V.V. Fedorchuk. As well as answering the journalists' questions, the minister spoke in detail about the Soviet militia's activities and about the changes taking place today in the cause of strengthening law and order and in ensuring the protection of socialist property.

From the Minister's Statement

[Fedorchuk] Esteemed comrades! At today's meeting with LITERATURNAYA GAZETA journalists, I am to brief you on the main avenues of activity by the internal affairs organs and on what has been done recently to improve the militia's work and bring it up to the standards required today. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government devote unremitting attention to strengthening the rule of law [zakonnost] in all spheres of our life. As you know, the responsibility of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and soviet and law enforcement organs for reliably safeguarding law and order has recently been stepped up considerably. The new tasks set by the party have also required militia staffers to work in a new way.

Measures have been adopted to reinforce MVD organs with cadres, and political organs have been set up within the MVD system. They have already embarked on the organization and leadership of party political and ideological education work among militia staffers.

Fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of our party's Politburo, the MVD has implemented a series of organizational and practical measures aimed, above all, at improving work style. There have been considerable reductions in administrative subdivisions, and on this basis the militia's operational components have been strengthened: the Criminal Investigation Department, the Department for Combatting Embezzlements of Socialist Property and Speculation, and the Public Order Protection Service. The number of divisional inspectors has been increased by 25 percent, and all their work is being reorganized in such a way as to ensure that they spend most of their duty time not in militia departments, but actually in their precinct.

In accordance with party decisions, MVD organs have gained many recruits from among representatives of labor collectives. Candidates for work in the militia have been discussed at party, Komsomol, and trade union meetings. They have been instructed to conduct exemplary service in safeguarding public order.

Have these measures proved justified? I think they have. The volume of crime prevention and detection work has increased considerably. The struggle against hooliganism, drunkenness, and parasitism is being conducted more energetically. Far more persons leading a parasitic way of life have been called to account than before. The Service for Combatting Embezzlements of Socialist Property and Speculation has become more active, but it would be premature to say today that the Internal Affairs organs' activity accords fully with the demands and tasks set by our party.

Much work still lies ahead for us, and I would like to tell you about the direction this work will take.

In a number of places today, thenumber of offenses is not being reduced, and in some places it is even increasing. This phenomenon should neither be exaggerated nor underestimated. It is essential to take account of the radical changes in the practice of record-keeping and the reaction by the militia to citizens' statements and complaints. Today, we seek to provide complete, objective statistics for offenses, without fearing that an "excessive" figure will spoil a particular record. The party demands a realistic approach to the problems of life, so it must not be forgotten that crime is a social phenomenon, and this problem must be resolved on a comprehensive basis. To forget this is to fail to think in a state-minded, party-minded fashion.

The party attaches paramount significance to further strengthening social principles in all spheres of our life and eradicating all that goes against them. In this connection, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted at the Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, the existence of negative phenomena cannot be explained only in terms of vestiges of the past and the force of inertia. Such phenomena also arise because of factors connected with the complexities and difficulties of social development and the shortcomings of economic and educational work. This means that phenomena diametrically opposed to our way of life must be combatted on the basis of the actual state of affairs. To this end, active use must be made of all recources -- socio-economic, educational, and legal. The militia organs can, and must, do much to eradicate negative phenomena in our life, but finally eliminating them is a matter for all our society. That is why exceptionally great significance is today attached not only to the struggle against specific agents of evil -- embezzlers, bribe-takers, speculators, hooligans, parasites, and so forth -- but also to the prevention of offenses and the elimination of the factors and conditions which promote them. Prevention is becoming one of the most important aspects of activity for virtually all subunits and staffers of MVD organs.

The question of overcoming encroachments on socialist property is an urgent matter today. The party and government have set the task of stepping up the struggle against phenomena which are a disgrace to our society, such as the squandering of state resources, window dressing, the abuse of official positions, embezzlement, and bribery. This is no short-term campaign, Comrade Chernenko stressed; it is a line which will be pursued permanently and strictly.

Any slackening of monitoring labor and consumption results not only in economic losses, but also in serious moral costs. Thus, the party demands a resolute struggle against embezzlement, extravagance, and thriftlessness. A significant role is assigned to the Antiembezzlement Service, in whose work a lessening of activeness and assertiveness was formerly noted. Much effort was expended in exposing petty, obvious violations, while many embezzlements on a large scale were not exposed in good time or prevented. The USSR MVD collegium has elaborated measures to improve the Antiembezzlement Service. Operations have been coordinated with other departments and law enforcement organs. The leading components of this service, centrally and locally, have been strengthened, and it has been reinforced with politically and morally mature, professionally trained staffers.

In the work of the Antiembezzlement Service, paramount attention is devoted to the safeguarding of socialist property, especially in the agro-industrial and food complex. The antiembezzlement apparatus is being consistently strengthened in rural regions, since a significant proportion of encroachments on socialist property not infrequently occur in the sphere of agricultural production.

In Tula Oblast, for instance, kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' losses from livestock deaths due to epizootic disease and poor management exceeded R5 million, and were written off as "production costs and natural wastage," while only R200,000 was put down to specific culprits, and even this was not fully recovered.

More reliable means of combatting embezzlements in the food, meat, dairy, and fish industry are needed. At many enterprises in these sectors large-scale and small-scale embezzlements have been recorded. Large-scale ones were exposed, for instance, at a number of meat combines and butter and dairy products combines. At the Yessentuki Meat Combine the cold store chief, a shop foreman, the chief of the reception center, and a number of procurement workers belonged to a criminal group of embezzlers. Embezzlement was taking place here on a particularly large scale through the deception of suppliers and through violations of technique.

Thefts of spare parts cause great damage. At the Bryansk and Mytishi Motor Vehicle Plants and others, many thousands of rubles are spent on restoring vehicles which are new, but already have parts missing. Thefts take place at the Volga, Gorkiy, and Izhevsk Motor Vehicle Plants. They have also been recorded at enterprises in other sectors. Petty thefts, as a rule, result in major losses, but these alarming facts are not always brought before the public court in labor collectives.

Write-ups and embezzlements are widespread both in motor transport and in the sphere of the supply of fuel and lubricants. In the last 7 years the quantity of individual transport available has increased 180 percent, but sales of gasoline have increased only 20 percent. Speculation and the resale of gasoline is usually carried out by means of overstating ton-kilometers, deceiving consumers, and mixing different varieties of fuel at fueling stations and bases. In the Rostov Oblast Petroleum Products Administration, for instance, a criminal group was uncovered which had embezzled 200 tons of fuel and lubricants. In Kiev, in the region of just one boat mooring point, in 15 days 120 truck drivers were arrested, who had sold 9 tons of gas. In Moscow Oblast 40 percent of the trucks had speedometers which did not work or were not correct. As you can see, the scale and form of fuel embezzlement are great, and our Antiembezzlement Service is doing much today to eradicate it, but here the militia's efforts alone are clearly not enough. After all, the factor promoting embezzlements is often (and this applies to other spheres too) lack of forethought in the organization of sales and marketing. I will cite just one example. Until recently, the sale of gasoline to individual owners was not properly organized in rural localities, which meant that rural car owners were forced to acquire fuel outside the law.

An unsatisfactory situation has appeared regarding the safekeeping of freight in railroad transport, where 40 percent of all losses are due to theft. Documentation and security services have become lax: Only one-half of registered freight was accompanied by security guards from the Ministry of Railraods, yet 50 percent of thefts take place from unprotected trains and freightcars. Many container depots and freight yards are not guarded and do not have documentation checks. Some warehouses and storehouses are not equipped with alarm systems. Every day 700-900 trains were standing idle in sidings and spur tracks without protection. For instance, at Mekhnat station (Uzbekistan) a freight car carrying R1 million worth of imported freight stood unguarded for 17 days. Thirty-two local inhabitants took advantage of this, and stole goods worth R80,000. Unfortunately, about one-half of the thefts are committed by the transport workers themselves. Recently, at the locomotive depot at Kursk station 13 engineers and their assistants were sentenced to long spells of punishment for committing 88 thefts amounting to R93,000.

It should be noted that the struggle against embezzlements and other abuses produces only poor effects where an atmosphere of principled intolerance toward the squandering of people's property, thriftlessness, and write-ups has not been created.

The responsibility of leaders, especially at the lowest level, for the safekeeping of socialist property and the mobilization of the public to resolve the tasks set by the party, is not always high enough.

One of the factors promoting mercenary crimes is, in our view, the following: Not infrequently, there is an irresponsible attitude toward the selection of materially responsible cadres -- bookkeepers, cashiers, and auditors. In the agro-industrial complex of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, those against whom proceedings have been brought for embezzlement and other mercenary crimes include leaders of enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, team leaders, and accounting and bookkeeping workers.

The militia's efforts alone cannot erect reliable barriers in the path of thefts. General activeness by the working people and an atmosphere of intolerance and resolute condemnation of such phenomena on the part of both the labor collectives and their leaders are necessary. A leader's inability to ensure proper order in the sector in his charge, as party documents point out, must be regarded as evidence of unsuitability for the post. It is even more dangerous if the leader himself is involved in squandering or has become a participant in embezzlement. Here the law must be implacable, regardless of the official position and past services of the culprits.

Let us move on to another problem. A significant proportion of crimes occur in the sphere of domestic life. It is in the field of domestic life that some 68 percent of murders take place (among murder victims, one in four is a relative or legal or common-law spouse of the culprit), as well as one-third of cases of hooliganism. Domestic life is a complex sphere of social relations, and maximum use must be made of social measures to prevent offenses both at people's places of work and on a neighborhood basis. The militia's arrival in an apartment is, so to speak, a dire event. Measures to influence people should have been taken much earlier, as often emerges later. Operational workers in criminal investigations and divisional inspectors are set the task of doing everything possible to step up supervisory and preventive work in the domestic sphere. It is necessary not merely to admonish those against whom strict administrative or criminal law measures should have been adopted long before, but to punish them. At the same time, relationships in the domestic sphere are everyone's work, and so without the public's help the militia organs can scarcely achieve the necessary degree of effectiveness.

We are also worried about questions of crime among juveniles. Although the level of juvenile crime has fallen in recent years, every instance of an adolescent committing an offense must cause concern. At the age of 15 many adolescents leave the world of childhood for the big, adult life, move to a hostel, or leave the countryside for the city. They find themselves in an unfamiliar environment, and they have difficulties and problems which they must resolve themselves. Not everyone has been well prepared by the family and the school for this crucial period, and the age of 15 or 16 is the most criminogenic.

When you analyze the causes of juvenile offenses, you keep coming back to the fact that everything, without doubt, boils down to education and again education, in the family, the school, the collective. It is only necessary to say that two-thirds of adolescents are introduced to wine at their parents' table, and not under the influence of the street, to realize where the roots of unhealthy phenomena among adolescents should be sought today.

This year two important party documents have been adopted: The reform of general educational schools and the resolution on work with young people, so I will not dwell on this problem, especially as LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes much about it. I will just mention the following.

In a number of oblasts and krays there are not enough special schools or special vocational and technical colleges for juvenile delinquents, and there is a shortage of special educational and medical treatment institutions for mentally retarded or abnormally excitable children who cannot conveniently be kept in ordinary schools. Omissions in educational work can also be seen in hostels. Some 5.5 million people, mainly young people, live in hostels today. Unfortunately, there are many instances of drunkenness and offenses in hostels. In some, payday seldom goes by without calling the militia.

The vast majority of offenses are connected with drunkenness. Although over the last 2-3 years vodka sales in the trade network have fallen somewhat and unsold stocks are growing, cheap wine substitutes have an equally, if not more, negative effect in terms of the consequences. Moreover, a greater quantity of hooch and home-made wine is being consumed. These facts are alarming not only in themselves, but in terms of their social and antisocial consequences. Drunkenness does considerable damage to the family, society, and the state. It is a very serious problem: The birth rate falls, and the death rate and incidence of disease rise. Although the proportion of crimes committed by persons in a state of intoxication has fallen somewhat in recent years, alcoholism unfortunately remains the most widespread form of social pathology.

As is well known, preventive treatment and labor clinics [lechebno-trudovyye profilaktorii] have been set up within the internal affairs system, but their level of cures remains low. Far more substantial results are achieved by voluntary forms of treatment at addiction centers and departments existing at large enterprises, where in-patient treatment is combined with labor at your own work station. Yet, the development of this service has slowed down: For the many thousands of enterprises, there are only 764 such departments. In a number of cities only one in every three or four people who need help with their addiction can receive it. Of course, the crux of the problem is not only the question of what kind of treatment institutions to open, although that is very important. The main thing is to be utterly principled in combatting any "drink" habits and promoting sobriety in daily life and at work.

The main means of successfully resolving the tasks facing Internal Affairs organs is cadres who are comprehensively trained and dedicated to the cause and politically and morally beyond reproach. Much is being done under the leadership of party and soviet organs to educate cadres. A resolute struggle, regardless of rank and status, is being waged against the slightest manifestations of rudeness or a disrespectful attitude toward citizens and against unjustified decisions not to bring criminal proceedings. We have made it a rule to react immediately and keenly to day-to-day information about any violations of the rule of law. The least instances of dishonesty in official work or deviations from the norms of professional ethics are speedily condemned and the proper conclusions are drawn. Strict measures are adopted on the basis of citizens' letters and complaints.

All this has made it possible to strengthen the rule of law and discipline and improve the work of Internal Affairs organs. In 1983, 660 staffers were awarded orders and medals for courage and heroism. By order of the USSR MVD, about 3,000 people were rewarded for high professional skill in uncovering a number of serious crimes and for selflessness in protecting socialist property. The process of reinforcing MVD organs with cadres in a planned way and of improving their professional training and ideological, political, and moral education continues.

Militia work is complex; there is much intensive and, in many cases, dangerous work. Many militia staffers give their lives in fulfilling their official duty to defend the interests of the state and citizens. By the nature of their service, they are the first to come face to face with the criminal and the crime and encounter negative phenomena in the most concentrated form.

That is why they have to have high ideological staunchness, a keen sense of justice, and firm moral immunity so as not to become hardhearted, so as to be able to exert a corrective influence on criminal elements and promptly localize conflicts, relying in their work on the help and support of working people. This help is very substantial. In the country today, 50,000 public centers for the protection of order have been set up in housing districts, as well as 149,000 crime prevention councils at enterprises themselves while the 282,000 volunteer people's militia units number 13 million people. Relying on the assistance of working people, Internal Affairs organs work in such a way as to ensure peaceful conditions for Soviet people's work, life, and leisure, and resolutely nip in the bud any encroachments on the interests of the state or society and on citizens' rights. [Fedorchuk statement ends]

The minister then answered questions from LITERATURNAYA GAZETA journalists.

Question from Z. Balayan, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent in the Armenian SSR: Vitaliy Vasilyevich, I would like to know your attitude to the problem of so-called "moonlighters" [shabashniki: -- workers doing private jobs, especially in construction]. Although much is being written and said about this nowadays, the attiude toward them is ambivalent. Should we fight them, or, on the contrary, find a way of using these people's boundless energy in the state's interests? On the one hand, of course, they earn more than ordinary workers, but on the other, they do make good the shortfall in services which is experienced in construction work...

Answer: Yes, a great deal is being said and written about the "moonlighters" or, in other words, groups of construction workers operating on their own initiative. Every year thousands of these teams speed toward the regions where there is a great demand for manpower. In a number of oblasts they do as much as half of the total volume of rural construction, and of course this factor must be taken into account. At the same time, because of the unclear system for paying for their labor and because of laxity in control, serious violations often occur in this sphere. Here is an example. In the Permselstroy, the average monthly wage for permanent workers was R221, and for the "moonlighter" it was R725. I am not even talking about the injury which Perma's construction workers must feel when they receive one-third of the amount for their labor. The lack of control creates fertile soil for bribery and embezzlement in the conclusion of contracts and the supply of construction materials. Still in Permselstroy, in the last 2 years the total sum of write-ups added to the volume of work fulfilled was in excess of a million rubles, while R2 million worth of strictly allocated materials were released illegally, some of them to "moonlighters." In Altay Kray one such team handed over to certain leadership workers in the Novosibirsk Subway Construction Administration some R30,000 in the form of bribes for the illegal release of materials. These facts must cause alarm, but at the same time, I believe that although the Internal Affairs organs will continue to combat violations of the socialist rule of law in this sphere, this problem cannot be resolved by punitive measures alone. The most important thing, in my view, is to improve the economic machinery.

Question from L. Velikanova, observer from the Department of Social and Consumer Problems: the level of speculation depends, as is well known, on the level of consumer goods production, and with every year there are more good, necessary products available. However, as our readers stress, there are just as many speculators. Might the reason be that staffers of the Antiembezzlement Service still do not work effectively enough?

Answer: Intolerance of speculation is on the increase in our society. I agree that speculators, feeling able to operate with impunity in some places, are active at stations and markets, hairdressers' shops and stores.

They "hawk" goods around homes and institutions, and exploit the difficulties in supplying the population with certain types of food products. Today, the efforts of the antiembezzlement apparatuses are aimed at more resolutely combatting this phenomenon, which is abnormal for our society. For instance, in Moscow recently a series of criminal groups were exposed who were speculating in imported clothing and sound recording equipment in the district of the secondhand store on Sadovo-Kudrinskaya Street and elsewhere. A group of parasitic speculators were exposed in Chuvashia, speculating in meat. The militia is stepping up criminal and administrative measures to combat speculation, but as you so rightly note, it is just as important to improve trade turnover and enhance the quality and range of consumer goods in heavy demand.

Question from I. Gamayunov, chief of the Communist Education Department: What measures are being taken today to combat criminal recidivism? You will agree that recidivists not infreuqently create a criminal milieu around themselves, influencing difficult adolescents.

Answer: Recidivists are the category of offenders who are the most degenerate in social and moral terms. It is recidivism that is the link in the dangerous continuity of serious crimes, and that is why our dealings with people who have not embarked on the path of correction have become so much tougher recently. Last year legislation aimed at combatting recidivism was substantially augmented: Administrative supervsion will in all necessary cases be established simultaneously with the convict's release from the colony, stricter sanctions have been imposed against crimes by recidivists and violations of the regime in colonies, opportunities for their conditional and early release are restricted, and the militia is increasing the effectiveness of supervision and monitoring of ex-convicts. In preventing recidivism the most important thing is probably to restrain people from taking the first wrong step. This is especially important with juveniles. Consideration and circumspection must be displayed in assessing the gravity of the offense and the characteristics of the culprit's personality, so as not to take a misdemeanour for a crime or resort to extreme measures of punishment such as the deprivation of liberty, when these measures are not really necessary.

Question from A. Udaltsov, deputy chief editor of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: Vitaliy Vasilyevich, our readers' letters contain many complaints about the work of the patrol post service: The car does not always arrive in time, sometimes the car is busy and is at the site of another incident, and so forth. Some readers suggest going back to the fixed station system. What is your attitude to this proposal?

Answer: We must still fight for order in the cities not by means of strength, but by means of skill. We have accumulated rich experience of planned educational and preventive work in protecting public order in housing districts. I will just mention a few places where the coordination of all the organizations' efforts has led to the strengthening of law and order: Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Bashkiria, Kursk, Lvov, Azov in Rostov Oblast, Nakhodka in Maritime Kray, and Dzerzhinsk in Gorkiy Oblast. There is experience -- but also, of course, many problems, including those to which LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's readers draw attention.

The patrol post service has now been restructured, and has also been set up in most cities with a population of 15,000 or more. Additional transport and radio stations have been allocated. The militia and volunteer militia patrols have been strengthened, especially at night, they have been placed closer to urban transport stops, stations, airports, city suburbs, and other places where the situation is complex, their density in housing districts has been increased considerably, and car patrols are combined with foot patrols. We hope all these measures will be effective.

Question from P. Volin, observer on the "People and the Economy" department: I have had occasion to write a great deal about the problems of traffic safety and the state motor vehicle inspection service. I would like to hear your opinion about the state of road safety today, and also to learn whether measures are being adopted today by the USSR MVD to educate cadre personnel in the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate. Our mail includes many complaints about "extortion" by certain state motor vehicle inspection workers.

Answer: It must be said that the number of traffic accidents is growing, but the number of people killed per thousand units of transport, taking its growth into account, has fallen. Three-fourths of all accidents occur through the drivers' fault, and one-third are connected with drunkeness. The countryside sees more than one-half of the road accidents every year, including 70 percent of fatal accidents. All this causes great concern.

On 1 September last year, a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree came into force regulating and strengthening administrative responsibility for violations of the traffic rules. The ministry has stepped up monitoring of the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate's work, and has carried out the necessary cadre changes. A great deal still remains to be done here, since instances of rudeness, petty faultfinding, and even extortion by certain State Motor Vehicle Inspection officials have not yet been eradicated. It is also very important to step up exactingness toward leaders of motor transport enterprises and improve educational work with professional drivers and car enthusiasts.

Question from R. Baruzdina, chief of the Letters Department: The editorial office receives many complaints about the actions of workers at medical detoxification stations. Our readers write that since drunkeness is, after all, a disease, wouldn't it be more expedient to hand over this service from the Internal Affairs organs to the health care organs?

Answer: How can I reply to that? I do not think the militia workers would object to handing over the medical detoxification stations along with all their work in combating drunkeness to the health care organs, but as far as I know, that is not how the medical workers view it. Obviously this should be borne in mind: the struggle against drunkenness in the forms which the militia encounters is basically a struggle against hooliganism, public order offenses, and other crimes. The vast majority of drunkards violate public order, and the militia must stop these offenses. That does not mean that the health care organs need stand aside. The USSR MVD is now adopting a series of important measures to improve the work of medical detoxification stations, but the title of this institution already includes the word "medical," and without efficiently coordinated operations with the Ministry of Health, it certainly would be difficult for us to resolve this problem alone.

Question from K. Grigoryev, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's own correspondent in the Ukrainian SSR: Several trials have been held in Kiev involving trade workers, and roughly 100 people have already been convicted. I know that equally strict measures have been taken in Moscow and Rostov in relation to trade leaders. Many of them were extortioners, and money came into their hands from below, from the ordinary salespeople who were given short weight and short measure. They often go unpunished and are let off with social influence measures: deprivation of bonuses, transfer to other work, and so forth. Is this fair?

Answer: As for short weight and short measure, the law provides that the case is handed over for public investigation if it is a first offense, but if it is the second or third, criminal proceedings are brought. But look, comrades, one-half of all salespeople are yesterday's vocational and technical school graduates. They should not be the first punished, but the people behind them, who demand that they create surpluses and force them to give presents.

More use should be made of the power of the collective, and only if someone is incorrigible should criminal proceedings be taken against him. It should be borne in mind that in food stores prewar norms -- that is, excessively high ones -- still operate for spillage and wastage. Often there is no need to be cunning: Surpluses are easy to obtain. As far as I know, the USSR Ministry of Trade is examining these questions.

Question from Yu. Shcheskochikhin, observer on the Communist Education Department: Vitaliy Vasilyevich, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA published an article entitled "Should We Invent a 'Cure for Crime'..." a few years ago which discussed adolescents who commit crimes because of psychological abnormalities. That, the newspaper pointed out, means that educational influence is not enough for these adolescents: They need medical help. We know the USSR MVD supported the newspaper's stance. Are measures being adopted to elaborate, together with the USSR Ministry of Health, a program for treatment and educational work with difficult adolescents with psychological abnormalities?

Answer: We raised these questions with the USSR Ministry of Health, but, unfortunately, they remain unresolved. We are convinced of the need to organize special treatment and educational institutions for such adolescents, and are prepared to give the medics all the necessary assistance.

Question from Yu. Izyumov, first deputy chief editor of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: Vitaliy Vasilyevich, according to our correspondents' on-the-spot reports and judging from the letters LITERATURNAYA GAZETA receives, the country is assessing positively the improvement in the work of the Internal Affairs organs. In your statement you touched on the question of the new procedure for recording crimes, but I would like to hear about this in more detail: What indicators does the USSR MVD now use for assessing its subunits' work? Formerly, as we know, the militia departments on whose territory fewer crimes were committed were often praised and this, you will agree, led to the situation where crimes were sometimes not recorded.

Answer: We realize that such indicators are imperfect. Paradoxical things have happened: The more crimes the militia workers uncovered, the more they were reproached when results were summed up. Many crimes -- that, people used to say, means poor work. This often prompted some workers, in their desire to give a good report, not to record all crimes. Now, in conjunction with organs of the Prosecutor's Office and justice and with the courts, we are seeking criteria that will render an objective evaluation of the militia organs' activity. I repeat, the search for criteria is under way, but the first steps have already been taken in this direction. The practice whereby the militia records crimes and reacts to reported crimes has radically changed. Now every citizen who makes a statement to the militia receives a coupon showing the date of his report's registration. However, the most important thing is that we punish people very strictly today, even by dismissal, for covering up offenses.

I can confidently say that militia workers have a very responsible approach to the resolution of the tasks set by the party. We are doing and will do everything possible to ensure that every Soviet person can work in peace for the sake of the motherland, with faith in firm law and order and the rule of law, as the Soviet state guarantees him. [answer ends]

Concluding the meeting, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA chief editor A.B. Chakovskiy thanked V.V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs, for the businesslike, frank talk about the problems that concern LITERATURNAYA GAZETA readers and our public today.

BUS TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS CONSIDERED

LD022322 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by political observer L.A. Voznesenskiy]

[Text] Hello, comrades! No doubt every one of us who lives in the city has more than once found himself in this situation: You are standing at a bus stop in the cold and rain, sometimes for several minutes, especially late in the evening. There is no sign of a regular bus, but official ones pass one after the other, empty, or carrying just a few people. One cannot help thinking not just about the shortcomings of transport's work and the town authorities' lack of attention to it, or rather to the people who use it, but also about that difficult to overcome force called narrow departmentalism [vedomstvennost], which by no means makes resolution of many national economic problems easier.

It is through this trend toward more fully satisfying the needs of people and overcoming the objectively harmful narrow departmental boundaries in yet another sector that the decision of the party Central Committee Politburo in the social sphere (?draws) [words indistinct] attention. Nor is it any the less substantial in the economic regard. It turns out that we have 1 and 1/2 times as many departmental buses as public buses, but the departmental pool is utilized much more poorly. Each official bus covers four to five times less distance in a day, carries ten times fewer passengers, and even lags behind public buses by a factor of four in passenger kilometers. Overall, the losses in utilizing the departmental bus pool are fifteen times higher than the losses in utilization of public buses.

Against such an economic background, the departmental pool in recent years has been growing four times as fast as the pool for public use. Naturally, a great deal in the improvement of passenger bus transport depends on local organs of power. This is shown, for example, by the town of Vladimir, where the gorispolkom and gorkom found common ground with departmental organizations owning buses; many official buses have been traveling on the town's routes as a matter of obligation on specially drafted timetables for 2 years now. Sometimes it is feared that the withdrawal of buses from enterprises will worsen the provision for production needs. However, take Norilsk as an example. More than 20 years ago, the buses of the enterprises and organizations were handed over for general use, and this has been nothing but a benefit. In Tolyatti, public transport normally carries working people to their workplace and back according to routes and timetables agreed on with the Volga Motor Vehicle Works. In brief, one can cite many examples of sensible, rational use of the bus pool available in cities, and hundreds of examples where this issue remains unsolved because the department does all it can to hold onto its buses, while the local soviets of people's deputies and party organs do not manifest enough energy in overcoming this backward stance.

What will be done following the examination of this issue at the Politburo and the adoption of a corresponding decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers? I shall note just a few points. Beginning next year, public motor transport will develop more quickly than departmental transport. In the time that remains of this 5-year period and in the next 5-year period, it is intended to gradually serve enterprises and establishments by public buses in more than 150 of the biggest cities. The production base of motor enterprises utilizing [as heard] buses is to be strengthened, including provision of Stroybank credits.

The right of town and rayon soviets of people's deputies to involve departmental buses in providing general municipal needs are to be expanded, and so on.

44.5 billion people are annually transported on buses in our country. That is ten times the population of the whole planet and almost twice as many as all the other kinds of transport put together. Every step in improving the utilization of the bus pool, every step by builders and machine-builders, motor-vehicle makers and road builders, planning workers and local soviets of people's deputies is real attention, tangible for all, to the needs of millions of people. It is time saved for them, it is a good mood for them, and, in the final analysis, it is also high labor productivity.

IMPROVING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IMPERATIVE

LD022027 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by journalist Aleksandr Chkalin]

[Text] We build more than any other country in the world. Every day an average of eight industrial projects leave the builders' production line, and every week 40,000 apartments do the same. An even higher rate of development of the economic potential is envisaged for the future. In order to cope with the tasks the builders must constantly raise their labor productivity, which directly depends on the way in which they are provided with equipment and on the efficiency of the utilized structures and methods of work.

There are now more than 700,000 major machines at their disposal, and one construction worker in four controls, services, or repairs the equipment. However, it is still too early to be satisfied with what has been achieved because more powerful bulldozers and scrapers are needed, as well as minimachines. Minimachines are needed for their small size and maneuverability, for more and more work has to be carried out in reconstructing enterprises, and there is not enough room for cumbersome equipment.

According to figures of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, half of the workers in the construction industry today are still engaged in manual labor, and much of this is in plastering, painting, concreting, and masonry work. Industry is not yet fully satisfying the demand for the necessary equipment, which is why construction workers have received with satisfaction the recent discussion in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo of questions linked with strengthening the material and technical base of their industry, and with its further industrialization.

As is shown by practice, the greatest effect is achieved not simply from the use of more improved machinery, but from a system of machines, a system making it possible to carry out the overall mechanization of a certain type of work. Today the works produce good quantities of hydraulic excavators: 30,000 items. However, various kinds of appliances for them are produced in considerably less quantities. Of course, the role of the machine-builders must not be reduced merely to that of turning out machinery and equipment; under present day conditions, they also have to arrange for the servicing of their equipment, and first and foremost for its repair, but they have not yet done everything to ensure that the sufficient spare parts are available for it.

Today the construction workers have great reserves for sharply raising the level of their work results. On many construction sites equipment lies idle for one fifth or one fourth of its working time, this time sometimes not being very great, maybe 8 or 11 hours.

Return on equipment rises considerably if excavator operators and truck drivers work under the single job-order system. Experience suggests that payment for the labor of repair workers can also be made directly dependent upon the length of time the machine works without failures.

Management is possibly the most topical word of our day. Sometimes construction sites have everything -- materials, equipment and people -- but because the economic interests of those involved in construction work run in different directions they are not concentrated on the commissioning of the objective, and work proceeds in a mediocre fashion. This is why it is important to more rapidly rectify the management mechanism, to concentrate efforts on projects soon due for commissioning, and to enhance responsibility for the entrusted tasks.

Herein lies the guarantee that our plans will certainly be carried out and that the economy will develop dynamically.

LATVIAN CP DISCUSSES IMPROVING IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD041333 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 1630 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] A republican conference of ideological workers was held by the Communist Party of Latvia today. Secretaries concerned with ideological questions, heads of propaganda and agitation departments of party rayon and town committees, deputy chairmen of rayon and town executive committees responsible for cultural questions, heads of the republic's mass information media, and representatives of other ideological establishments participated. Questions on the course of fulfillment of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee June 1983 Plenum, and the tasks of the republic's party organization in further improving political mass work were examined.

The conference was opened by Boris Pugo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Latvia Central Committee.

A report was delivered by Imants Andersons, secretary of the Communist Party of Latvia Central Committee.

In the debate on the report, speakers were Koguta, secretary of the city of Riga Maskavas Rayon committee of the party; Brils, director of the Andrupene Sovkhoz in Kraslava Rayon; Britans, editor of the CINA newspaper; chairman of the board of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic Union of Journalists, and others.

Comrades Dmitriyev, Vagris, and Zitmanis participated in the work of the conference.

The lately adopted party documents have essentially supplemented the party's ideological-theoretical arsenal with new opinions, conclusions, and evaluations, and, together with the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, have created favorable opportunities for further activating ideological education work, for its enrichment with new, more profound contents corresponding with the conditions of socialism which have reached maturity.

At the conference, the practice of improvement of ideological work was analyzed. The experience accumulated by the party committees of Riga and Valka Rayons, which search for increasingly better opportunities for ensuring unity of educational, organizational, and economic activity in labor collectives, was noted.

Also noted was the experience gained by party committees of Stucka and Ventspils Rayons by ideologically ensuring labor discipline and struggle for economy and thrift, and the experience of the party committee of the city of Ventspils in forming a system of counterpropaganda. The party committee of Kraslava Rayon has become a base for tackling questions of increasing the educational role of economic heads.

Orientation toward educational aspects of labor collectives, activity and, in the first place, of their lower sections (the production teams) has become an essential section of reorganization of ideological work. In this connection, the experience of the party committee of the Oktobra Rayon, which in its time was favorably evaluated by the Communist Party of Latvia Central Committee, merits attention.

Noting what has been achieved, participants at the conference noted that the process begun, which has been laid down by the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, has not yet fully affected every party committee, every party primary organization, or every ideological department and establishment.

The conference devoted extensive attention to increasing the educational role of labor collectives. In this connection, attention was directed to the necessity of achieving in every possible way greater authority for the law on labor collectives.

VOROTNIKOV ADDRESSES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD031912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held today. The issue of fulfillment of plans and pledges for the current year and tasks in increasing production and procurement of livestock produce in the forthcoming wintering were discussed. The Russian Federation has been awarded a diploma of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee, which the republic earned for achieving the highest results in all-union competition for successful wintering of cattle and increasing production and procurement of livestock produce in the winter period of 1983-84. The session was addressed by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

GRISHIN ATTENDS KNOWLEDGE DAY MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD311714 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] The Soviet people's thirst for knowledge is the most vivid feature of the Soviet way of life and the whole process of communist creative activity. It is deeply and fully embodied in the new Soviet festival, Knowledge Day, stated representatives of Moscow's public today in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions. In the presidium were Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; Comrade Medvedev, head of the Department of Science and Educational Establishments of the CPSU Central Committee; USSR ministers; representatives of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations; the scientific and pedagogical public; and the capital's labor, student, and pupils' collectives.

The meeting assured the party and government that Moscow citizens will continue to devote their strength and knowledge to the service of the beloved homeland.

Addresses Harvest Meeting

PM041433 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Harvest Potatoes and Vegetables in Good Time and Store Them Reliably; Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpts] A conference that examined the question of the tasks of party, soviet, and economic organizations in ensuring the timely delivery and storage of potatoes and fruit and vegetables from the 1984 harvest was held yesterday at Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, spoke at the conference.

Attends Environmental Meeting

LD041529 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Issues on improving environmental protection were examined today at the Moscow city soviet of people's deputies session. In reports delivered by Promyslov, chairman of the Executive Committee, and others, it was stressed that Moscow is among the world's cities with the best public services [blagoustroyennyy]. In the course of just the last few years, about 90 enterprises were moved outside city's boundaries or reconstructed, and hundreds of purification installations built.

At the same time, the level of environmental protection work does not yet meet the requirements of the party Central Committee. The session has approved additional measures to improve the environment and the rational use of natural resources. It was decided to strengthen the local soviets' control of the capital in fulfilling these decisions.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, took part in the session's work.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS ALMA-ATA THEATER PERFORMANCE

LD032250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The USSR Academic Malyy Theater, the oldest theatrical collective in the country, began its performances in Alma-Ata today. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, was present at the opening performance.

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES NATIONAL ECONOMY ACADEMY

LD020107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] A new academic year began today in the Academy of the National Economy of the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed students of the academy and the professorial teaching collective. He dwelled on topical questions of the development of the country's economy in light of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and of subsequent Central Committee plenums, as well as the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Particular attention was devoted to tasks connected with the intensification of the national economy, the stepping up of scientific-technical progress, the improvement in utilizing of the production potential, the pursuing of a policy of conserving resources, the raising of efficiency of capital investments, and on this basis, the ensuring of a further increase in the prosperity of the Soviet people.

Attends Oil, Gas Industry Day

PM041112 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Sep 84 p 1

[TASS report: "Devoted to the Festival"]

[Text] Workers in the country's oil and gas industry are increasing extraction of raw materials and fuel in the 5-year plan. These sectors are developing at an accelerated pace, particularly in West Siberia. Main pipelines are being constructed to a preferential schedule to ensure the delivery of an ever increasing quantity of oil and gas to consumers. Some 6,000 km of these routes have been commissioned just since the beginning of this year.

This was stated at a ceremonial meeting devoted to Oil and Gas Industry Workers Day in Moscow 31 August.

In the presidium were V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.P. Yastrebov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; foremost production workers; socialist competition winners; and representatives of the public.

The report was delivered by N.A. Maltsev, oil industry minister.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting gave assurances that the oil and gas workers and builders of fuel arteries will apply their utmost efforts, knowledge, and experience to successfully fulfilling the 5-year plan targets and will make a weighty contribution to developing the country's fuel and energy complex.

MINISTER OUTLINES PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS

LD021313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Interview by Vladimir Chirskov, USSR minister of construction of oil and gas industry enterprises, with unidentified interviewer; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Chirskov] As you know, oil occupies first place in the USSR's fuel balance. Since 1970, oil recovery has almost doubled and since 1960, it has more than quadrupled. Last year, 616 million tons of oil and gas condensate were brought up from underground, which is more than during the entire 6th 5-Year Plan.

Gas extraction is developing successfully. Since 1970, it has almost trebled and since 1960, it has gone up 12-fold. Last year, more gas was recovered than during the whole of the 7th 5-Year Plan. The successes of workers in the West Siberian Region have been particularly great. By 1990, West Siberia will be producing two-thirds of all oil and gas, whereas today, 60 percent of the country's oil and 50 percent of the gas are extracted there.

Other extraction regions are also making a worthy contribution to the implementation of the Energy Program -- such as Tatariya, Bashkiria, Baku, Groznyy, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Kazakhstan and Komi ASSR.

In the first 3 and 1/2 years of the current five year plan, the collectives of the Ministry of Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises commissioned more than 42,000 km of arterial pipelines. The rate of construction of 1,420 mm diameter gas pipeline has increased considerably. Since the start of the five year plan, 13,500 km of such arterial lines have been put into operation. This compares with 10,000 km during the whole of the previous five-year plan. The throughput capacity of the pipelines built in the same period in the previous five-year plan [as heard]. Labor productivity has reached a level planned for the end of the 5 year-plan, increasing by 21 percent during these years.

[Interviewer] Vladimir Grigoryevich [as heard], how are things going now for the builders of arterial pipelines?

[Chirskov] Organizations of enterprises of the Ministry of Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises have successfully met the plan for the first 8 months of the year. The program of contract work has been overfulfilled. The main installations on oil and gas fields, arterial pipelines, oil-pumping stations and compressor stations, as well as residential housing, children's preschool establishments, schools, hospitals, and polyclinics have been commissioned according to plan. The unique Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline we have built, 4,500 km in length and 1,420 mm in diameter, was very instructive for us. The large scale of the project, its significance in strengthening the international prestige of the Soviet state, the unusually tight construction schedule, and finally, the need to give a fitting response to the U.S. Administration's sanctions required the mobilization of the efforts of all the country's collectives and turned it into a nationwide project. The new methods and principles of economic management and organization of the administration of construction work which were introduced during construction served as the basis for the ahead-of-schedule commissioning this year of a fifth arterial pipeline -- the Urgengoy-Center 1, with the same diameter and more than 3,000 km in length.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have set the workers of the industry and the Ministry of the Gas Industry the task of completing ahead of schedule the construction of the sixth and final arterial pipeline of the 5-year plan -- the Urengoy-Center 2 gas pipeline. It is a difficult task, particularly the northern branch, but it is a realistic one.

Ahead are new and even more difficult tasks. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently examined the question of measures to provide for commissioning of the Yamburg gas condensate deposit in Tyumen Oblast. The accelerated development of this deposit must be carried out using the latest achievements of science and technology, high-capacity equipment, and also the broad introduction of the automation and mechanization of production processes. The Yamburg project should demonstrate once again our country's unlimited possibilities in the development of its natural wealth.

ANSA: BONNER'S MOTHER SEEKS TO VISIT USSR

AU041923 Rome ANSA in English 1907 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 4 -- The mother of Yelena Sakharov has asked for an entry visa into the Soviet Union to bring comfort to her daughter who has been exiled to the city of Gorkiy and who is currently being tried for anti-Soviet activities.

The coming issue of the Italian weekly IL SABATO said that Ruth Bonner had applied for the visa at the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

The weekly said that Yelena Sakharov's daughter and son-in-law, Tatyana and Yefrem Jankelevich had also sought entry visas from the Soviet Embassy in the U.S. capital and had officially requested information on the trial proceedings in a telegram to the general prosecutor's office in Moscow two weeks ago.

So far, no response has been forthcoming, the weekly said.

Yelena Sakharov is the wife of Soviet dissident and Nobel-Prize-winning physicist Andrey Sakharov.

AFP: DISSIDENT SHIKHANOVICH TO STAND TRIAL

NC041920 Paris AFP in English 1917 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, Sept 4 (AFP) -- Dissident mathematician Yuri Shikhanovich will go on trial in a Moscow court tomorrow on charges of anti-Soviet activity, informed sources said today.

Mr Shikhanovich, 51, is Jewish, married and has one child. He was arrested on November 17 and faces a maximum sentence of seven years imprisonment plus five years' residence restriction.

He is considered close to Nobel Peace Prize laureate Andrey Sakharov in a relationship that dates back to the creation of the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in the 1960's.

A week after Mr Shikhanovich was arrested in November, Mr Sakharov and his wife Yelena Bonner appealed for Mr Shikhanovich's release.

Mr Shikhanovich wrote for the clandestine "Chronicle of Current Events" and was arrested in September 1972. After spending a year in jail, he was found not guilty by a court on grounds of insanity (schizophrenia) and he was placed in the Yakhroma Psychiatric Hospital near here.

He was freed in July 1974 after a campaign in the West, which included appeals by the Paris-based committee of mathematicians.

Since then, he has worked on a review on secondary school-level mathematics, and has intervened in favor of other dissidents.

FINNS DEBATE ASYLUM POLICY FOR USSR CITIZENS

LD311743 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Finnish authorities now admit for the first time that Soviet refugees who managed to cross the border into Finland and asked for political asylum have been sent back. We have unclear agreements with the Soviet Union, say the Finns.

[Begin recording] [Bengt Lindroth] In the past five years Finland has on two or three occasions sent back Soviet defectors, even though they asked for political asylum. They have only vaguely been able to motivate their request. It is Seppo Tiitinen, chief of the Finnish security police who admits this in a newspaper interview in connection with the lively debate underway in Finland concerning the country's handling of the Soviet citizens who sometimes manage to cross the border either by land or sea and fail to reach Sweden where they would undoubtedly be granted asylum. Tiitinen's admission is in contrast to what Minister of the Interior Matti Luttinen said about the Estonian couple Randpere-Miller who defected a few weeks ago to Sweden via Finland. Finland can indeed grant asylum to Soviet refugees. There are no treaties forcing us to hand them back, said the minister of the interior then. That statement was criticized in Finland too and was not regarded as credible.

What has also provided fuel to the debate is the criticism by Amnesty International. People have demonstrably been sent back to the USSR with prison sentences as a result, and the entire procedure for asylum in Finland is peculiar, says Bjorn Sundell in the Finnish section of Amnesty.

[Bjorn Sundell] The fact that many people cross the border, for instance from the east, with the intention of simply fleeing further west can be compared with the fact that very few actually end up asking for asylum; this indicates that something is peculiar about these procedures.

[Lindroth] Is it possible that purely foreign political difficulties could play a role?

[Sundell] It would be a problem for Finland if the number of refugees from the East became too big.

[Lindroth] Irrespective of how hesitant Finnish officials are to openly declare all the reasons and circumstances behind sensitive refugee issues, the latest debate in Finland and, not least, the criticism in the foreign press, have nevertheless brought the picture into clearer focus. There are two agreements with the USSR. One says that people who go astray and then cross the border, in the large forest areas for instance, must be sent back at once. The frontier police observe that agreement. The other agreement says that people who are sought for crimes must also be handed over. Both agreements evidently give room for interpretation, and will undoubtedly arouse further demands in the debate over Finnish authorities reporting their proceedings better than before, however problematic this entire issue may be. [end recording]

FRG PAPER REPORTS DROWNING OF ESTONIAN REFUGEES

DW031207 Bonn DIE WELT in German 1-2 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Stockholm -- A patrol boat of the USSR Navy rammed and overturned a fishing boat in the Baltic with refugees on board, and two families fleeing from the Baltic island Oesel to Sweden drowned. This was reported yesterday in Stockholm by EESTI PAEVALEHT, a paper of exiled Estonians, quoting reliable sources in Estonia. Reportedly, the incident happened some weeks ago. According to the paper, a patrol boat of the "Kaater" type pursued the fishing boat which was spotted by Soviet radar control. No details were given about the number of the drowned. In mid-June four young Estonian sportsmen succeeded in fleeing in a rubber boat over the Baltic Sea to Finland.

AGANBEGYAN VIEWS ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT, PART II

PM030834 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Academician A. Aganbegyan, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department's Economic and Organization of Industrial Production Institute, under the rubric "The Course Is Toward an Economical Economy": "2. The Experiment and Financial Autonomy"; Part I of article appeared in 30 August DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Novosibirsk -- In the previous issue of this newspaper we were talking about the components on which an enterprise's wage fund should be based. I will add to this that various types of fines and increased payments for the inefficient utilization of credit are also capable of damaging it. Needless to say, part of the earned resources will go into the state budget for nationwide needs. Moreover, it would be correct in this case to establish normatives beforehand and for a long-term period. Then the enterprise's funds, and above all the development fund, are formed, also according to defined normatives.

The remaining resources will be paid out as wages; the resources' volume, as we can see, directly depends both on the results achieved in the enterprise's activity and on the size of expenditure, that is, generally speaking, on management efficiency. The wage fund will be distributed among the workers irrespective of their numbers. Consequently, if the required volume of work is fulfilled Suvorov-style, not by numbers but by skill, everyone will receive a proportionately higher wage, as in the Shchekino experiment.

The system we are proposing stimulates not only a reduction in numbers of workers and an increase in labor productivity, but also savings in materials, the better utilization of funds, and the fulfillment of contractual commitments.

How might this look in practice? At a gold mine, say, labor remuneration happens like this: the bulldozer driver is paid according to the amount of sand shifted and the hydraulic wash operator by the amount washed. Engineering and technical workers are paid by the amount of hours worked. Even if the number of workers at the mine increases or decreases nobody's wages are affected.

Now imagine another system. You are told that, relatively speaking, 1 gram of gold is worth 3 rubles. You have extracted a metric ton -- R3 million. Out of that you have to pay for equipment rental: The bulldozer costs so much and the pump so much. You pay for the cement and the fuel. You make deductions from the necessary funds. The rest you share among the workers depending on their labor participation, skills, and so forth. In short, as you yourself think fit.

This experiment was conducted. And it turned out that whereas previously there were almost 1,200 workers at the mine, 284 men were now able to handle the same workload. Labor productivity was up by 300 percent and prime cost was halved.

However, practice shows that the end result is by no means always determined purely by the standard of management at a specific enterprise. The question inevitably arises: Can one make a collective's rewards dependent on, for instance, underdeliveries of raw materials, semimanufactures, or subassemblies, on an unbalanced plan, on untuned equipment in a new shop, or on disruptions to commissioning schedules for new capacity on which production of output had already been envisaged, and so forth? This problem disappears if the collective contract idea spreads from the ground up.

Imagine that a ministry, instead of concluding a plan with an enterprise -- that is a directive with unilateral responsibility -- concludes a contract-order with mutual commitments. Moreover, it becomes the rule that in the event of contract violations the supplier reimburses any loss incurred, just as the manufacturers of unsuitable equipment and building contractors who have not fulfilled their plan schedules reimburse any losses.

Our viewpoint is that ministries should not be responsible for operational management activity and do not have the right to interfere in that aspect of the activity of enterprises, associations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. Ministries must be the headquarters of a sector, the scientific, technical, economic headquarters, the headquarters of progress. The entire operational management activity to satisfy a facility's needs for various goods must be implemented by the associations and enterprises that must be given complete financial autonomy, that is, covering not only current but capital expenditure too. Their work must be regulated to a considerable extent by indirect levers, that is, by a pricing system, financing conditions, payment for resources, and so forth.

These relations should become the rule within the enterprise too, where the administration will be bound to conclude contracts with a labor collective, be it a shop, section, or team, working in the collective contract system. If, for instance, the plant administration, having undertaken to supply a shop with the necessary materials, to allocate new equipment, and to improve working conditions, has not fulfilled a certain condition, the shop must be reimbursed for its losses from general plant funds. The leaders guilty of breaking their commitments must, naturally, receive reduced rewards.

In order to spread this chain upward, end results, to which the work of all production units is geared, need to be interlinked. For the team that would mean the team assembly targets [brigado-komplekt] for the shop -- the product range plan, and for the enterprise -- the delivery plan. The interests of all labor collectives can be made to coincide if financial autonomy is disseminated from top to bottom; and the more fully it is, the higher will be the effectiveness of the remuneration incentive systems. The possibility will arise with the improvement of financial autonomy of allocating fixed production capital to a collective-contract collective and of transferring expenditure on fuel and raw materials to its accounts. Subsequently, financial autonomy in a shop will also include general shop expenditure, and complete financial autonomy at an enterprise will envisage amortization of costs not only on simple reproduction, but on expanded reproduction too (I am thinking of construction by means of one's own funds or bank credit).

The need to deepen and extend the collective contract is dictated by objective trends linked with new equipment and new technologies which are comprehensive in nature and embrace the entire production process. Previously, for instance, duties at a coalface were precisely distributed between the faceman, loader, prop-man, timber drawer, and prop drawer. Now, with the arrival of mechanized units in mines, an objective need has arisen for every miner to combine various vocations and turn into a highly skilled face worker.

The collective nature of labor makes all participants in production mutually dependent, but for the moment, this dependence is not always consolidated in an organized and "official" way. An absence of engineering support, say, will throw into disarray the work of the most front-ranking of teams. Now, in order to generate interest among foremen and other engineering and technical workers, attempts are being made to give them incentives in the form of bonuses dependent on the successes of the collectives that they head. This, of course, is good and proper, but a bonus makes up a relatively small part of the wage packet.

It is another matter if the foreman, engineer, or technologist is directly incorporated in a collective which is working on a single order.

We have already mentioned comprehensive technological flow systems in the construction of gas pipelines. In these collectives the engineer's wages are directly dependent on what the welder earns. It is common knowledge that the output of the engineering and technical workers and their contribution to accelerating construction have increased strikingly.

The experiment is currently under way in 15 Novosibirsk enterprises. Collective forms of labor remuneration are being wholly introduced in sections and even in shops, naturally including engineering and technical workers in the composition of collective-contract collectives. The experiment has been under way for only 6 months, but positive shifts have already been noted. Labor productivity in the experimental section of the "Ob" Leather Footwear Association and in certain sections of the "Elektrosignal" Plant has risen by 20-30 percent over this period.

Our institute's social problems department has been conducting the experiment at the "Put k Kommunismu" Kolkhoz in Kosikhinskiy Rayon, Altay Kray, for 2 years now. The entire collective here has gone over to the collective contract system. Incidentally, I have never seen link leaders at peak work periods using minicalculators in any other farm in the country.

All the kolkhoz's agricultural subunits are on the collective contract system. Seven links are working on dairy farms, six on fattening operations, and eight on field-crop cultivation. A links' earnings are determined by the quantity of output produced. A link leader has two checkbooks: one for labor remuneration and the other for material expenditures. A normative expenditure of wages and material outlays has been determined for each quintal of output. In the final analysis, the link receives one-half of the sums saved as a result of savings of feed and fuel. In the event of overspending, the kolkhoz members' wages are correspondingly reduced.

In the 2 years since the start of the experiment labor productivity on the kolkhoz has risen almost 50 percent, prime cost of grain, milk, and meat has dropped 20-30 percent, and the return on capital has increased by one-third. Although it previously incurred losses, the kolkhoz earned a profit of R753,000 last year. Half a million of that was a result of the improved labor organization (the rest came through increased purchase prices).

Collective contract links have not only appeared at livestock units and field camps. The kolkhoz chairman headed the specialists' link and the chief economist, the economic service link. Criteria have been found for establishing valuations of leaders' labor, whose remuneration now also depends on the results obtained in the production links. The collective contract system is having considerable influence on the social aspects of rural life too. Part of the kolkhoz chairman's salary has been made directly dependent on the fulfillment of the construction plan. In this way he has a direct interest in improving kolkhoz members' working and living conditions.

The first steps have been taken, but it is necessary to go further. The experience of the work of the "Put k Kommunizmu" Kolkhoz has made it possible for us to prepare an experiment for one of Altay Kray's rural rayons. Our institute's scientists plan to implement similar programs at industrial enterprises.

With every new experiment we become increasingly convinced that the collective contract system changes people's attitude to their job, increases the role of labor cells in resolving production and social questions, and strengthens discipline. That is, the rights granted to working people by the Law on Labor Collectives are utilized more fully.

All this should also make it possible to resolve the main problem of the 12th 5-Year Plan -- achieving a sharp intensification of production.

FOREIGN TRADE FOR JANUARY-JUNE REVIEWED

PM021851 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 34, Aug 84 (Signed to Press 13 Aug 84) p 19

[Article by N. Tretyukhin, deputy chief of the Ministry of Foreign Trade Main Planning and Economic Administration: "USSR Foreign Trade: Review of January-June 1984"]

[Text] The USSR's foreign trade turnover increased in the first half of the current year by 7.1 percent, totaling R69.1 billion, compared with the corresponding period last year. Exports rose by 9.5 percent and imports by 4.5 percent, amounting to R35.9 and R33.2 billion respectively.

The Soviet Union's trading partners number some 144 countries.

The share of different groups of countries in the USSR's foreign trade turnover in January-June 1984 can be seen from the following figures: CEMA countries -- 54 percent; other socialist countries -- 4.9 percent; the developing countries -- 12.2 percent; the industrially developed capitalist countries -- 28.9 percent.

	January-June		
	1983	1984	1984 as percentage of 1983
Total			
turnover	64.5	69.1	107.1
exports	32.8	35.9	109.5
imports	31.7	33.2	104.5
Socialist countries			
turnover	36.2	40.7	112.5
exports	18.7	20.9	111.8
imports	17.5	19.8	113.3
Of which, CEMA countries			
turnover	33.3	37.3	111.9
exports	17.2	19.2	111.6
imports	16.1	18.1	112.2
Industrially developed capitalist countries			
turnover	19.6	20.0	102.3
exports	9.1	10.3	114.0
imports	10.5	9.7	92.1
Developing countries			
turnover	8.8	8.4	95.3
exports	5.0	4.7	92.7
imports	3.8	3.7	98.7

The preferential growth of commodity turnover with the socialist countries is mainly connected with the deepening of socialist economic integration with the CEMA members in all national economic spheres embraced by long-term targeted cooperation programs, programs and agreements on production sharing and specialization, and the coordinated plan of multifaceted integration measures adopted for the current 5-year period. In the past 6 months, the Soviet Union continued to implement joint measures with the fraternal countries to resolve such major national economic problems as fuel and raw materials and the reciprocal supply of advanced equipment and modern technology, foodstuffs, and consumer goods.

The implementation of the decisions adopted at the 12-14 June 1984 CEMA economic summit in Moscow will be of great practical significance for the further development of the Soviet Union's economic cooperation with the fraternal countries. This conference recognized that the course adopted 15 years ago toward developing socialist economic integration has been fully vindicated and that the practical results achieved in this sphere enable the community countries to take a major new step forward in deepening their coordination of economic policies in areas connected with mutual cooperation.

The broad development of production sharing and the establishment of direct links between the fraternal countries' associations, enterprises, and organizations continue to be an important avenue for improving the economic machinery of cooperation and increasing its efficiency. Favorable conditions will be created in this sphere for the establishment of joint firms, enterprises, and other international economic organizations on an autonomous financing basis. It is planned to implement comprehensive measures for cooperation in machine-building with the aim of providing key production sectors with high-quality machinery and equipment, as well as measures to mobilize sector's own resources so as to ensure the solution of the raw materials, fuel, and energy problem.

Focusing attention on resolving the tasks arising from the changed foreign and domestic conditions of recent years, the leaders of the fraternal parties and governments agreed to instruct their respective countries' planning and economic organs to seek out opportunities for expanding trade with CEMA countries on a mutually beneficial basis, and above the volumes of the existing long-term agreements when formulating national economic plans for the remainder of the current 5-year period, and coordinating yearly protocols on commodity turnover.

Soviet trade with each CEMA member in the first half of 1984 totaled (in millions of rubles):

	January-June		
	1983	1984	1984 as percentage of 1983
Bulgaria			
turnover	5452.9	5996.9	110.0
exports	2880.3	3174.1	110.2
imports	2572.6	2822.8	109.7
Hungary			
turnover	3847.7	4308.1	112.0
exports	1961.4	2266.3	115.5
imports	1886.3	2041.8	108.2

	January-June		
	1983	1984	1984 as percentage of 1983
Vietnam			
turnover	595.7	650.9	109.3
exports	491.1	528.6	107.6
imports	104.6	122.3	116.9
GDR			
turnover	6549.3	7354.2	112.3
exports	3321.4	3582.7	107.9
imports	3227.9	3771.5	116.8
Cuba			
turnover	3915.1	4572.1	116.8
exports	1768.7	1925.0	108.8
imports	2146.4	2647.7	123.4
Mongolia			
turnover	652.6	678.7	104.0
exports	522.0	546.3	104.7
imports	130.6	132.4	101.4
Poland			
turnover	4976.8	5510.2	110.7
exports	2595.2	2916.4	112.4
imports	2381.6	2593.8	108.9
Romania			
turnover	1741.0	1894.9	108.8
exports	849.1	952.4	112.2
imports	891.9	942.5	105.7
Czechoslovakia			
turnover	5620.9	6342.1	112.8
exports	2855.2	3346.2	117.2
imports	2765.7	2995.9	108.3

Soviet trade with those socialist countries not belonging to CEMA has developed successfully. Of those countries, the largest volume of commodity turnover -- R2,655 million -- was with Yugoslavia, and rose by 10.5 percent during the 6 months. Commodity turnover with the DPRK increased by 16.1 percent to R337 million. Questions of further developing reciprocal trade and economic ties were discussed during the visit to the USSR by a DPRK party-state delegation in May this year. The two sides agreed that there are favorable prospects for this.

Trade with China has continued to increase. Soviet-Chinese commodity turnover totaled R394 million; this was helped by the USSR-PRC agreement on considerably expanding reciprocal trade, which was enshrined in the 1984 Soviet-Chinese agreement on commodity turnover and payments.

The Growth of the USSR's Foreign Trade Turnover in January-June 1984 in Comparison With the First Half of 1983 (in percentages)

Turnover with all countries:

total	7.1
exports	9.5
imports	4.5

Turnover with CEMA countries:

total	11.9
exports	11.6
imports	12.2

The USSR's business dealings with the industrially developed capitalist countries took place in a complex trade and political atmosphere. Despite the economic revival discernible in a number of Western countries, the general economic situation in those countries remains unstable. Reactionary circles in the West and, above all, the United States, continued trying to use international economic ties to achieve their own political ends.

All this had an adverse effect on the state of trade between the USSR and the developed capitalist countries. There was a certain growth in commodity turnover with that group of states as a whole in the period in question, but it was quite modest -- just 2.3 percent.

With some capitalist countries, the change in the volume of trade in comparison with the first half of 1983 was different in character. Commodity turnover increased with those of the USSR's largest trading partners, with whom there is a broad two-way flow of goods. It increased with the FRG, for example, by 13.9 percent, totaling R3,829 million. The FRG remains in first place in the USSR's trade with industrially developed capitalist countries. Second place is occupied by Finland, commodity turnover with which totaled R2,463 million in the first half of the year. Next comes France, with which trade increased by 1.5 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year, amounting to R2,145 million. Trade with Britain increased by 24.7 percent to R1,086 million, trade with Austria increased by 32.6 percent (to R862 million), and trade with Belgium increased by 5.3 percent (to R848 million). Commodity turnover with Italy fell by 2.5 percent, however, and amounted to R2,182 million, while turnover with Japan fell by 11.1 percent (R1,444 million), and turnover with the Netherlands fell by 29 percent (R859 million).

The Soviet Union, committed to its invariable line of the all-round development of mutually beneficial economic cooperation with all foreign countries, has taken practical measures to expand its business ties with those capitalist countries that have shown interest in this.

The prospects for the further development of business ties between the USSR and the capitalist countries will largely depend on their showing political realism and a readiness to build economic relations on an equitable and nondiscriminatory basis. However, those states are still not showing this readiness, and sometimes choose to complicate relations with the socialist countries. The latest evidence of this includes

their recent decision, adopted under U.S. pressure, to intensify the notorious Cocom [Coordinating Committee] list banning the export of many types of products to the socialist countries.

In its foreign economic ties with the liberated states, the USSR's aim is to give them selfless assistance in setting up and developing key national economic sectors -- electric power, metallurgy, oil and gas extraction, machine building, and so forth. The USSR supplied the developing countries with various types of machinery and equipment, half of which was completely assembled, oil, petroleum products, chemical goods, construction materials, fabrics, and other goods essential to those countries. In return, the USSR received goods manufactured in those countries, a considerable part of them being in the form of payments for Soviet assistance.

In the period under review, the USSR's commodity turnover with India amounted to R1,140 million, with Syria it totaled R256 million, and with Egypt R249 million.

Commodity turnover with Afghanistan increased considerably and totaled R511 million in the first half of this year as against R286 for the same period last year. Commodity turnover with Mozambique more than doubled and amounted to R95 million. The trade volume with Ethiopia remained the same, whereas with Angola it fell somewhat to R40 million.

The results of foreign trade activity are ultimately manifested in the goods obtained abroad from resources earned from exporting Soviet output. Machinery, equipment, transport facilities, various types of raw and semi-finished materials in short supply, consumer goods, and foodstuffs needed by the national economy and worth over R33 billion were imported in January-June 1984. This was a considerable material contribution to the country's economic development and tangibly helped to further increase and intensify social production and increase the Soviet people's well-being.

The country's imports were used to build new and modernize existing industrial enterprises, to install main gas pipelines, equip agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex, develop transport and communications on the basis of modern technology, improve the services sphere, and provide the population with consumer goods.

There is every reason to expect that the tasks facing foreign trade in 1984 as a whole will be completely fulfilled.

SHIPPING OPERATIONS END EARLY IN ARCTIC REGION

LD052032 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- Soviet transportation operations in the eastern sector of the Arctic draw to a close this year early as never before. The last motor-ship "Amderma" is under loading in the Far-Eastern port of Nagayevo. It will bring food and industrial goods to the Chukot Peninsula, a TASS correspondent has been told in the Ministry of the Merchant Marine.

The first transport ship caravan was piloted to Pevek, the main harbour in the country's north-east, back in June, forty days earlier than usual. The acceleration of navigation is connected with the events of last year when the delivery of cargoes to the Chukot coast was dragged out till autumn owing to complex weather conditions and tens of transport ships were trapped in ice in De Long Strait, sustaining serious damage. The present navigation proved no easier than last year's one: Many areas of Chukot Sea turned out to be blocked by very thick ice.

Transport caravans had to manoeuvre amid ice fields, moving along cracks and in clearings.

Apart from the correctly chosen tactic, the success of the navigation has been predetermined by the increased ice-breaker support already at the early stage of the navigation. Seven high-powered liner ice-breakers headed by the flagship, the atomic-powered "Leonid Brezhnev" (75,000 hp) permanently operated on the route.

Transportation in the western sector of the arctic will continue the year round. The transport conveyor linking the Yenisey River mouth with Murmansk and farther on with European ports functions uninterruptedly, bringing ore from the Norilsk Mining and Metallurgical Complex and Siberian workable wood.

Large-tonnage Finnish-made motorships of "Norilsk" type have found wide application during this year's navigation. These versatile ships can operate under temperatures of down to 50 degrees below zero, centigrade, and independently negotiate one-metre thick ice.

GUREVICH, SIMONOV DISCUSS USSR'S OIL PRODUCTION

LD052238 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Next on our program is "Let's Talk It Over", a slot where Vladimir Gurevich, economics writer for the NOVOSTI News Agency in Moscow, talks to Viktor Simonov and in doing so reveals that Soviet oil is one of the reasons for anti-Soviet attitudes. So, let's talk it over:

You may remember that in the seventies, the CIA came out with a sensational forecast that oil extraction in the Soviet Union was soon going to fall and Moscow would then become a big oil importer. That didn't happen; the CIA had to eat its words. However, some few days ago, the UPI returned to this old tale referring to Mr Laurent Zawadynski, representative of the Petroconsultants Organization in Geneva. He asserted that the CIA prediction about Soviet oil was being confirmed although rather later than expected. Soviet oil extraction, according to his calculations, had reached its peak and would begin its decline from the start of the nineties with all the appropriate consequences. Vladimir Gurevich, what can you say about that?

[Gurevich] Soviet power resources have always attracted the attention of Western experts and the mass media, which is not surprising since the Soviet Union produces one-fifth of the world's liquid fuel. It provides power not only for its own use but for East European and also many Western countries. So, any event connected with Soviet power production provokes lively comment abroad. Unfortunately, this leads to speculations and mythical talks, all simply too superficial, too hasty judgements. Mr Zawadynski's estimate quoted by UPI is, to put it leniently, mistaken.

[Unidentified announcer] Well, and what is your opinion Viktor Simonov?

[Simonov] Well, I don't think there are any ground for returning to the discredited prognosis of the CIA. It wasn't only wrong in its dates, it distorted the whole oil situation and its future trends, And its followers are doing the same today.

[Announcer] But there are certain facts given by UPI, that's the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, for instance, about a slowing down of oil extraction in the Soviet Union and of difficulties experienced in Western Siberia where the main oil wells are situated. These things were also spoken of by the BBC and by REUTERS.

[Simonov] Certainly, oil extraction here is increasing more slowly than before, but there's nothing surprising about that. The main centers are now those in difficult, sparsely populated regions. Each ton of oil costs much more to produce, so to increase oil extraction at the former rate would be disadvantageous, at least economically.

But that doesn't mean our oil is running out. We have plenty. About one-third of the world's oil bearing area is on Soviet territory. But there is the question: At what cost should we seek and extract that oil, especially as it will be needed by future generations, not necessarily for fuel but as technological raw material, for which it is difficult to find a substitute? But, I am certain that the Soviet Union will continue, in the future, to lead the world in oil production, as it has for the last decade. Our volume of oil production is 1 and 1/2 times that of the United States, or twice that of Saudi Arabia. In any case, predictions of a drop in oil production in the near future in the Soviet Union are unrealistic. A national power program adopted recently covering the period to the end of the century, envisaged, on the contrary, an increase in in the output of liquid fuel.

[Announcer] But all the same, difficulties do exist that can hardly be disputed, can it? [sentence as heard] In the West, they note Soviet press criticisms of the situation in the oil industry.

[Gurevich] Well, nobody denies that there are difficulties. On the contrary, we discuss them. But one shouldn't try to read between the lines what isn't there or try to represent frank discussion of difficulties as alarmist tendencies. There aren't any. But there is something else: To increase production several new deposits have to be opened up every year, moving always further north. There we have the main problems. But they don't alter the fact that Western Siberia continues to be a rapidly developing oil region. And one where oil extraction will continue to increase up to the end of the century. Besides that, there are good oil prospects in Kazakhstan and prospecting is going on in East Siberia. Work is also intensifying on the continental shelf of the USSR which, incidentally, is the world's longest.

[Announcer] In the West through, doubts are expressed as to whether the Soviet Union is capable of assimilating these resources.

[Simenov] The West is constantly having such doubts. I remember when a group of American and Canadian experts visited Western Siberia. They declared categorically that the Soviet plans for opening oil wells there on a large scale were absolutely unrealistic. At the end of the sixties the FINANCIAL TIMES, too, asserted that the plan of extracting Siberian oil would not be realized and that Moscow's figures were too high. Actually, these plans were not only met but passed. No other oil region in the world was developed so fast as West Siberia, and, by the way, right up to the present day, oil extraction there is growing by 20 million tons a year. I fancy it would be hard to find an oil field in any other part of the world with such rates.

[Announcer] Still, it must be recognized that putting new and distant oil fields into production requires a big financial outlay. Improved equipment is needed for probing and extraction. Mr Zawadynski and some of his colleagues reckon that here the Soviet Union won't be able to get along without increased purchases in the West.

[Gurevich] Well, I for one don't see anything bad in principle in using Western experience and equipment. If Norway and Britain, for instance, have accumulated a great deal of experience in oil extraction from the seabed, it is a perfectly natural thing to make use of it. Just as Western firms make use of Soviet experience and technology. The British firm, (DRILLEX), for example, makes the Soviet motor rammer under license from the Soviet Union. It has been used to drill wells in the North Sea, in France, in the Middle East and the United States. According to the American journal OCEAN INDUSTRY, with the news of new Soviet machinery, unprecedented speeds have been attained in drilling oil wells. In addition, no other country has so much experience in drilling extra deep wells. The world's deepest well has been drilled in the Kola Peninsula within the Artic Circle. Only Soviet machinery has been used there, such as can be found nowhere else and there is tremendous interest in the West in this Soviet project.

[Simonov] I agree that the use of Western machinery is helpful, but it doesn't decide our plans. Our power strategy is not dependent on machinery imports. When the Soviet Union first became the world's biggest oil producer, its purchases of Western equipment were actually trifling. America and her allies hardly sold us anything of that kind. Yet, all the same, the USSR became a leader in oil. How? By making use of its own resources. And in a very brief period, what's more. At the beginning of the seventies, the time of the first power crisis, the Soviet Union met it as an exporter -- and at that time, our economic potential was much lower than it is today. Of course, there are some countries very heavily dependent on foreign technology, for instance American, and they would be hard put to do without it. But you won't find such dependence in the Soviet Union, and I don't think you are likely to in the future.

[Announcer] All the same, one must conclude [from] what you've said that we can't expect a very big growth in oil production in this country at present. But, at the same time, our fuel requirements continue to grow. Also, we have export obligations. How are we going to satisfy these growing requirements?

[Gurevich] Well, the Soviet Union does not rely on oil alone in its power strategy. The accent is being placed more and more on gas. The extraction is much cheaper than that of oil and it can replace oil in many industries. Also, gas reserves in the Soviet Union are sufficient not only to satisfy our own needs but to offer it on the world market. The world's biggest pipeline, Siberia to Europe, is already in operation and now plans have been announced for building another export pipeline; part of the gas will go to the USSR's East European partners, over 20,000 million cubic meters of gas per year, nearly as much as the total extracted by Norway.

[Simonov] I'd just like to add, though, we are by no means in a state of euphoria about our gas. Gas, like oil, has to be used rationally, for it too will become dearer. But in addition to oil and gas, we have the world's richest reserves of coal and of water power. Also, we are energetically building atomic power stations. In other words, there is a complex system of measures included in the long-term Soviet power plan, and taking it as a whole, it gives full grounds to assert that the Soviet Union will remain the only industrially developed country independent of fuel imports, based upon its own resources. So, Mr Zawadynski and his CIA predecessors will not live to see that start of an oil crisis or any other fuel crisis in the Soviet Union.

[Announcer] Thank you. I fancy that power problems, whether or not they are correctly or incorrectly approached, will remain among the most important for humankind, and I've no doubt that we shall be returning to them in our broadcasts. As to nuclear power and to that flight of fantasy so far, cosmic power stations, and how these problems will affect our daily life, all these will be subjects for future programs. And there we end "Let's Talk It Over" in which Vladimir Gurevich and Viktor Simonov took part.

BRIEFS

FIRST GAS-LIFT COMPRESSOR STATION -- Testing under working conditions of the first Soviet-made gas-lift compressor station in the country has started as Samotlor. With the commissioning of the first stage of the compressor station, oil extraction will increase at Samotlor by approximately 800,000 tons a year. [Excerpts] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Aug 84 LD]

PRAVDA REPORTS LAUNCH OF COSMOS 1592 SATELLITE

PM060941 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 September 1984 in its First Edition carries on page 3 a TASS report on the launch of Cosmos 1592, giving its minimum distance from the earth's surface as 209 km, confirming figure given by a Moscow TASS International Service Russian 1545 GMT 4 September report, a portion of which appears as an editorial insertion within the body of the Moscow TASS English 1609 GMT 4 September report under the "Cosmos 1592 Launched" subslug, p U 1 of the 5 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

USSR U.S. NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRIES VIEWED

LD311320 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Interview with Science correspondent Boris Belitskiy by unidentified announcer]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The world's first nuclear power station was put into operation here in the Soviet Union in 1954, in Obninsk, not far from Moscow. A mere 30 years has passed since then, but nuclear power generation has made enormous strides in the world. Indeed, experts claim that no other area of technology, save possibly space technology, has developed as rapidly. More than 300 nuclear power stations operate in the world today.

And so in today's program I'll be discussing nuclear power in the Soviet Union and the United States, and I'll be discussing this with our science correspondent Boris Belitskiy.

Boris, first of all, tell us which country has the biggest nuclear power generating potential.

[Belitskiy] Well, the country with the biggest nuclear power generating potential at the moment is the United States. In fact, it accounts for just about one third of the world's nuclear power industry in the number of plants, and in their overall generating capacity. But, having assumed this leading position in the sixties and the seventies, the United States drastically reduced its rate of growth in this field and today there is a distinctly negative trend in evidence in the American nuclear power industry. There are fewer and fewer orders for new nuclear power plants, and even completed blueprints of new plants are being rejected.

[Announcer] What are the reasons for this decline?

[Belitskiy] First of all because industrial expansion is so unstable. America's power generating plant is not used to its capacity by far. This makes it unattractive to invest heavily in new plant, and the second reason is the extremely unfavorable view of nuclear power safety among the American public.

[Announcer] How dangerous are nuclear power stations, from a scientific point of view?

[Belitskiy]. What the public fears is, of course, a leakage of radiation. Well, in the years that nuclear power stations have been in operation there have of course been accidents. But, even the biggest of them, at Three Mile Island, in 1979, didn't have disastrous consequences. As a matter of fact, its most serious consequence appears to have been its effect on public opinion, and the resulting slow down of the growth of the nuclear power industry in the country.

At the same time, scientific estimates show that the radiation effect of nuclear power plants on the population amounts to mere hundredths of the general radiation background due to cosmic rays, or the irradiation to which we are exposed when having an ordinary X-ray.

In short, nuclear power plants, far from increasing, substantially reduce the effect of power generation on the environment since thermal power stations pollute the environment with cinders, slag, and oxides of sulphur, nitrogen, and carbon. Not to mention the fact that they burn oxygen.

[Announcer] What other, if any, advantages do nuclear power stations have?

[Belitskiy] At least two other advantages. First, we must remember that the fossil fuels, so extensively used today, are limited.

[Announcer] Now, tell us about the Soviet nuclear power industry.

[Belitskiy] In just the first half of the 1980's, the overall generating capacity of Soviet nuclear power plants is to be trebled. Newly constructed plants are to account for a good half of the total growth of electricity production throughout the country and for practically the entire growth in its European part. The United States, as I said earlier, leads for the present in overall production figures. But, there's good reason to speak of a Soviet superiority in certain other aspects of nuclear power production.

For one thing, the more powerful a nuclear reactor is, the more economical is its performance. Well, last year the world's most powerful reactor was commissioned in Lithuania. Secondly, the deposits of nuclear fuel in the world are limited, but Soviet scientists and engineers have proved that it's possible to use a fundamentally different technology whereby nuclear fuel is burnt not only to produce heat but also to breed new nuclear fuel, moreover in larger amounts than were used.

[Announcer] Well, how does such a system operate?

[Belitskiy] It has already been put into practice in what are termed (?fast) neutron, or breeder, reactors. It's thanks to this technology that the nuclear power industry is often spoken of as an industry of the future. The biggest breeders have been developed and are operated here in the Soviet Union. Secondly, probably the most important characteristic of the performance of such reactors is the rate at which they reproduce nuclear fuel. In this parameter, Soviet reactors are definitely superior to American reactors. And, thirdly, the Soviet Union is successfully developing another application of nuclear power for centralized heating. The first such stations are already in operation and have proved highly efficient. Estimates show that just the nuclear power heat and electricity network, under construction in Odessa on the Black Sea coast, will make it possible to shut down 500 small and uneconomical boiler facilities and that will save 2 million tons of fossil fuel a year.

[Announcer] And, finally, what is being done to ensure the continued safety of the industry in this country?

[Belitskiy] Soviet legislation has enforced very stringent radiation safety regulations. And to supervize compliance with them there is a new special state committee. As for working conditions, the nuclear power industry is regarded as one of the least hazardous in the country. Indeed, in terms of the incidents of occupational disease and injuries, it ranks alongside the garment industry. Or consider this little sidelight. When the industry was in its infancy, the trade unions insisted on a huge sanitarium being built on the Black Sea coast for people in need of treatment after exposure to radiation during accidents in the industry. Well, from the outset the sanitarium remained empty. Eventually it had to be turned over for the treatment of other patients.

BOGACHEV EXPLAINS SOVIET MILITARY DOCTRINE

LD031907 Moscow International Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Listen to a talk by Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military observer about Soviet military doctrine:

Basic assumptions of the Soviet military doctrine are defined by sociopolitical and economic system of the Soviet society. Unlike capitalist countries, in the Soviet Union there are no particular groups or social strata interested in war preparations, which would profit from them, or wish to conquer foreign lands. The Soviet nation, engaged in constructive work, does not think about war. The Soviet Union poses no danger to the security of any country, either in the West or in the East. It wants to live in peace with all countries, and it implements the principle of peaceful coexistence of states of different political systems.

This USSR line of foreign policy defines the defensive character of the Soviet military doctrine. Let's take defense expenditure. While in the United States, military expenditures increase every year by, let's say, 10 percent, it has now surpassed $300 billion, in the Soviet Union it has in fact remained at the same level for several years. In the Soviet Union's state budget for 1984, defense expenditures amount to R17.54 billion -- about $22 billion -- constituting 4.66 percent of the budget.

No ruble more than necessary is spent in the Soviet Union for ensuring its security and that of its allies and friends. As far as its basic assumptions are concerned, the Soviet military doctrine is diametrically opposed to the military and strategic concept of the United States. The Soviet Union does not recognize the thesis that assumes the possibility of victory in a nuclear war. Soviet leaders state that there could be no victor in such a war. One could not make any political gain. Any attempt to use nuclear weapons will inevitably lead to a catastrophe that could put life on earth in jeopardy.

Unlike the military guidelines of the United States, in the Soviet military doctrine there is no concept of a first-strike, or of preventive wars. The obligation unilaterally undertaken by the Soviet Union that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons distinctly shows the defensive character of the Soviet military doctrine. If other nuclear countries would follow the Soviet Union's example it would be tantamount to a general ban on the use of nuclear weapons.

Instead, President Reagan is promoting such a program in his foreign policy. He says: We have to build peace which is based only on strength. Peace should be based on strength; peace will last only when we are strong.

In United States defense guidelines, nuclear war preparations for the fiscal years 1984-88 are openly planned.

The Soviet Union does not strive to gain military advantage over the United States; this assumption is one of the fundamental elements of the Soviet military doctrine. On the other hand, the Soviet Union will never allow the United States to gain military advantage over the USSR.

The fundamentally important stand by the Soviet Union toward the issues of war and peace, which finds its expression in the Soviet military doctrine, relies on the fact that the shaped equilibrium of military might of the Soviet Union and the United States, of the Warsaw Pact and NATO organizations, is the essential condition for preserving peace on our planet.

The Soviet side resolutely condemns plans by the Reagan administration to create new important objects of military rivalry in order to change the balance of forces to the advantage of the United States. The Soviet Union proclaims itself to lower military confrontation in the world to a less dangerous and less expensive level.

A world without weapons and wars is the final target of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Disarmament is the ideal of socialism, as Lenin said. The land of the soviets is convinced that there are real possibilities to improve the international situation. A whole packet of peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union are aimed at solving this problem. They are: Adoption of the obligation by nuclear powers that they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons; non-use of force between NATO and Warsaw Pact states; an immediate quantitative and qualitative freeze of nuclear armaments; prevention of the militarization of space; and other initiatives.

An agreement between nuclear powers concerning the adoption of comprehensive principles in relations between them, as proposed by the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, would be of the most important significance for ensuring peace on earth. The prospects for peace on earth depend not only on the good will of the socialist countries or on their readiness to solve international problems on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of all sides.

The United States and NATO have deployed new American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe, close to the borders of the socialist countries. The Soviet Union reacts to this nuclear blackmail not by retreating from its positions but by adopting effective defensive countermeasures. They would not be necessary if the United States would agree to return to the situation that existed before the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in Europe. The possibilities of negotiations and of reaching agreements that ensure the security of both sides and all countries of the world would then also arise.

Soviet military doctrine assumes that the turn from confrontation to the policy of detente and international cooperation is in accordance with the vital interests of the security of all states without exception.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA FEATURES STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCES

PM060905 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 1 September in its Second Edition carries on pages 3 and 4, under the rubric "The Romanticism of Military Service," a 4,500-word feature by its correspondents Colonel A. Belousov and Colonel V. Polezhayev entitled "We -- From the Strategic..."

The feature is introduced by the following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial note:

"This year sees the 25th anniversary of the Strategic Rocket Forces. Established in response to the nuclear missile arms race launched by the United States, within a relatively brief period these forces have become the reliable and mighty nuclear shield of the motherland. The editorial office has received a number of letters in which our readers ask us to describe how the Rocket Forces servicemen ensure high combat readiness.

"We publish today a feature on the combat training and service of the Strategic Rocket Forces servicemen."

In the first section, under the subhead "Attention: Launch!", the authors describe at some length and in general terms the atmosphere and procedure at a missile launch they observed, and go on:

"All this time Chief Marshal of Artillery V. Tolubko, commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces, was at the other end of the direct line. The launch and the work by specialists and subunits for backup and services are under his personal supervision.

"2. Invisible Bastions

"Chief Marshal of Artillery V. Tolubko speaks:

"The combat training launch is a serious and responsible test for strategic rocket servicemen, not only of their combat maturity, but also of their political and ideological maturity. It is the culmination of their daily labor, where the main thing is the vigilant performance of operational duty. Only people who are boundlessly devoted to their socialist fatherland, ideologically staunch, masters of weapons and combat equipment, and morally and physically tempered are capable of constant and high mobilization and organization. Our soldiers, sergeants, ensigns, and officers are precisely such people. The overwhelming majority are communists or Komsomol members. They firmly obey Lenin's behest to be always on guard and to cherish the defense capability of the country and its army. The lofty moral, combat, and spiritual qualities of strategic rocket servicemen are molded by the entire structure of service, training, and life."

The remainder of section two is devoted to a description of daily life and training conditions at a unit where the authors visited the command center, "deep underground. It is a bright and comfortable room packed with modern apparatus. No matter how closely you observe the work of the combat duty crew, it creates no special outward impression: The specialists, dressed in lightweight casual jackets and footwear, are seated in comfortable armchairs, operating the controls and exchanging information. Hour after hour. But this tranquility is only apparent. Each one of them is totally collected and ready to execute any order."

Section three, under the subhead "Inspired," opens with a quotation from Colonal General P. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Main Political Directorate, on the importance of political and ideological training. The authors then write about the political and ideological training at the unit they visited, and peg a brief description of the history of the Stragegic Rocket Forces to a quotation from Colonel General Yu. Yashin, first deputy commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces.

Belousov and Polezhayev then conclude their feature:

"Whenever the talk turns to the soaring flight of the entire scientific and technical progress, we see emerging before us, in all its majesty, the role of our society's collective and guiding force -- the Communist Party.

"One cannot but be amazed at the farsightedness with which the party looked to the country's future, having just emerged from an incredibly hard and prolonged war. The communists sensed the spirit of the coming decades, divined their outlines, and accordingly laid the foundations of the army of the future. The subsequent development of events has fully confirmed that the party and the people had taken the right path.

"4. At the Predetermined Square

"The missile, piercing the atmosphere like a needle and discarding its used stages along the way, races toward the incredibly distant place described in the official documents as the 'predetermined square.'

This square contains an extremely small -- pocket-handkerchief-size -- airport. Just imagine that a peg driven in the ground is the target. Thus, everyone involved in the launch is thinking how to hit the peg. Then the specialist's personal record will show a 'bulls-eye.' And this is no small honor. It is the best commendation a Rocket Forces serviceman can have.

"'Special-purpose servicemen' -- those who receive information on the missile's flight from the trajectory and determine the results of the launch specialists combat training work -- live and serve in the area of the 'square.'

"Now Senior Lieutenants Aleksandr Gorokh and Aleksandr Antipov, together with other officers, are busy doing this. Their combat assistants -- Junior Sergeants Dmitriy Pashkovskiy and Mikhail Fondikov and Sergeant Sergey Kuzmin -- act shoulder to shoulder with them. Communists and Komsomol members, graded excellent in combat and political training, highly trained specialists. They have got used to the cold, to the temporary discomfort, and to the fiery trace of warheads in the sky.

"A fountain of earth erupts, brought close by the powerful optics. By counting the seconds from the moment of the explosion to the time the sound is heard, it is possible to calculate that the nose cone fell several kilometers away. Only later did the precise information arrive: The crater is right in the middle of the square. This meant that the strike was 'on the peg' and the launch was a 'bulls-eye.' One could only imagine the storm, the avalanche of nuclear fire, turning iron and stone to ashes and sweeping off everything in its way, that would be raging here had this been an operational launch against an invading aggressor.

"The Rocket Forces emerged relatively recently, a quarter of a century ago, but they have traversed a long and glorious road. They have everything that the other branches of the Armed Forces have -- their pride, their tradition, their honor. They also have their own special responsibility. Their reliable protection and their mighty shield cover that which is most precious and most sacred for us -- the security of the fatherland and peace on earth."

OSLO: USSR TESTING NEW CRUISE MISSILE SUBMARINE

PM050913 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Aug 84 p 10

[Hakon Letvik report: "Now Soviet Submarine Seen in North"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union is testing a modern, new attack submarine which is thought to be able to carry nuclear missiles with a range of 3,000 km. A Norwegian Orion aircraft spotted a submarine of the Sierra class earlier this summer on a test voyage outside Norwegian territorial waters in northern Norway. This secured the first and only Western photograph of the Soviet Navy's newcomer.

Western defense experts believe the new submarine is a further development of the Victor III attack submarine. This type of submarine is 104 meters long and carries a crew of 90. The 30,000-horsepower engine gives the vessel a speed of 30 knots. When submerged the submarine displaces 6,000 metric tons, and the submarine can dive to a depth of 400 meters and carry 18 torpedoes which are fired from 6 tubes.

It is thought that the Sierra class will have considerably greater firepower than its predecessor. Naturally enough, the data on the newcomer are very modest, but it is thought that the boat will be able to carry the new SS-NX-21 missile with a range of around 3,000 km. The missiles will probably become operational during the fall.